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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICE
Wildlife Habitat and Range
Management Conference
Week of September 27, 1965
Conference Hall Room 104
Old Post Office Building
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEW MEXICO STATE OFFICE
Wildlife Habitat and Range Management Conference
Week of September 27, 1965
Conference Hall Room 104
Old Post Office Building
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AGENDA

Monday, September 27

8:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Available for meetings for panels and committee meetings at New Mexico State Office	
10:15 a.m. - 10:35 a.m.	W. J. Anderson	(Old Post Office Building) Welcome and Introduction
10:35 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.	M. A. Trogstad	BLM Wildlife Policy
10:50 a.m. - 11:50 a.m.	Ladd Gordon	The next 20 years in the Wildlife Field
11:50 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.		Por Lonche
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Dick Kerr	BLM Wildlife Programming
2:00 p.m. - 2:50 p.m.		"The Mallard"
2:50 p.m. - 3:10 p.m.		Por Cafe
3:10 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.	Doyle Kline	Public Relations in Wildlife Habitat Management
3:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Chairman Claude Martin	Panel #1 Organizing the District or Resource Area Wildlife Habitat Program

Tuesday, September 28

8:00 a.m. - 8:50 a.m.	Bill Huey	New Mexico Game and Fish Department and BLM Cooperation

8:50 a.m. - 9:50 a.m. Bill Reavley	The Wildlife Enthusiast Looks at BLM
9:50 a.m. - 10:10 a.m.	Por Cafe
10:10 a.m. - 10:50 a.m.	"Flight of the Teal"
10:50 a.m. - 11:50 a.m. William T. Krummes	Bureau of Land Management U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Cooperation
11:50 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Por Lonche
1:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. Levon Lee	Quail in New Mexico
2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. Walter Snyder	Deer in New Mexico
3:00 p.m. - 3:20 p.m.	Por Cafe
3:20 p.m. - 4:20 p.m. Perry Larsen	Antelope in New Mexico

Wednesday, September 29

8:00 a.m. - 9:15 a.m. Chairman Jim Henrie	Panel #2 Recognizing District Wildlife Problems and Desirable Programs
9:15 a.m. - 9:45 a.m.	"The Lost Hunter"
9:45 a.m. - 10:05 a.m.	Por Cafe
10:05 a.m. - 11:00 a.m.	"Sampling Simplified"
11:00 a.m. - 11:40 a.m.	Answer Wildlife Habitat Questions Arising in Conference
11:40 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Por Lonche

RANGE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. W. J. Anderson	Opening Remarks

M. A. Trogstad	What do we need to initiate and carry out range use adjustments? Policy clarification? Proper methods?
C. W. Luscher	1. Information Memo No. 65-147. 2. Guidance in form of policy statements that are now being prepared for release by Denver Service Center, and anticipated release date. 3. Denver Service Center long range guidance. 4. Communications with Denver Service Center, regarding technical needs, from District and State Offices, and vice versa. 5. Question and answer period.
J. F. Kelly	Announcements 1. Committee assignments and questions regarding these, if any. 2. Meeting procedures and expected accomplishments. 3. Methods for bringing questions raised in one committee to the attention of another group for recommendation (intercommittee liaison). 4. Assignment of clerical help when needed. 5. Coffee break periods. 6. Final reporting format and documentation.

Thursday, September 30

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Committees in Session

Friday, October 1

8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Presentation of reports by Committees.

CONFERENCE ON WILDLIFE HABITAT AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1965

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1965 (10:35 to 10:50)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT WILDLIFE POLICY

In view of the short time that Dick has allotted to me to outline BLM wildlife policy, I am quite certain that he intends to develop during the next 2½-days which is devoted to the wildlife portion of the conference some of the needs in New Mexico for implementing or increasing the scope of the policy under which we are now operating already documented in some type of manual or instruction memorandum release.

Without detracting from Bill Luscher's discussion, which is scheduled for Wednesday, regarding Information Memo No. 65-147, I hope he will excuse me for referring to the policy statement which has been incorporated in this memorandum under the wildlife heading on Pages 4 and 5.

POLICY STATEMENTS:

The first one states that "the Bureau will carry out more intensive management of the public lands for improved wildlife habitat." This in itself is an admission we have not yet organized or given proper status to wildlife habitat management and requires each of you to take a serious look at all proposed projects that are being planned for development on public lands so that there can be incorporated in these plans, habitat improvement, along with a more intensive look at the available resources. A determination must be made if wildlife projects can be planned as separate projects if other conservation practices do not serve as dual use.

SECOND STATEMENT:

"This will include upland game birds, waterfowl and big game." This statement removes any doubt that habitat development for upland game birds and waterfowl are now included for BLM consideration and management. This justifies a greater number of projects which we can give consideration to as part of Item 1. This statement also removes any doubt, if there has been any, about our participation in the improvement of the habitat for the New Mexican Black Duck or Mexican Black Duck, in San Simon Cienega, which has been given a thorough study by the Las Cruces District Office as well as Wildlife Biologist, Mr. Kerr, of the New Mexico State Office. There is also added for consideration from this statement which has not been considered before, and that is providing nesting areas.

The location and determination of the feasibility or need for facilities which are covered in this statement will require cooperative effort by our own personnel but will require technical advice from the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish or the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, or both.

This statement points out further the necessity for providing some access to existing water facilities for upland game birds and game animals so that existing facilities will serve in promoting better distribution and habitat for wildlife. This is a follow-up to Mr. Kerr's suggestion that some type of floating ramp be placed in all BLM tanks, for bird walks. It is not out of line to require or place such facilities on waters and water facilities developed under Sections 4 or 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, now covered by Instruction Memo 65-427.

The balance of the wildlife statement in this Information Memo 65-147 is a statement of known facts and is considered to be known information by all of those in attendance at this meeting. In looking back on accomplishments in recognition of wildlife emphasis, I would like to point out that this is the first year that we have actually had money set aside for Bureau participation in specific wildlife projects. Our ADP system has been set up so now we can actually code and separate construction projects from those earmarked specifically for wildlife. As our wildlife habitat program progresses in New Mexico, and we become more knowledgeable on habitat needs, this program will soon be on a par with other programs. As a starting point in order to obtain technically educated individuals in wildlife management, we have included in the New Mexico manual release for personnel policy a statement which requires each district to obtain a professional starting grade employee who has taken academic subjects in wildlife management and can serve in a dual conservation position.

BLM WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAMING

by R. M. Kerr

September 27, 1965

1. PURPOSE OF MEETING - TO GET IDEAS FOR WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAMING

2. WHAT ARE THE BASIS OF WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAMING IN BLM

   a. Originates with people's interest

      (1) Esthetic

      (2) Commercial value

   b. People's interest transformed into law

      (1) Taylor Grazing Act 1934 (as amended), read Section 9

      (2) Executive Order 6910, read this

      (3) Multiple use and classification act, read (a), (b), (2), also read Section 6

      (4) Public Law 89-72, read Section 1, Federal Water Project Recreation Act

      (5) Read Section 53-1-1, New Mexico Statutes Annotated

      (6) 1967 Program Advices, page 15, paragraph 1

      (7) Annual Work Plan, page G-10

         (A) Wildlife sighting map - discuss
         Game people in area can supply advice
         Game Department is making range maps on the revision of J. Stokley Ligon's Wildlife of New Mexico

         (B) Districts should have plans for February program planning, discuss paragraphs a - f on page G-10, AWP Advice

         (C) Discuss the use of the Manual

         (D) Discuss instruction memorandums, particularly on fencing in antelope areas. Assistant Director's Instruction Memo 65-241 of May 17, 1965, is mandatory.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

1. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE?
   a. increase animal numbers? decrease? where?
      - what kinds of animals?
      - what kinds of numbers?
   b. increase forage
      - by how much?
      - which kinds?
      - where?
   c. what is habitat?

2. WHAT IS MEANT BY MANAGEMENT?
   a. planting? -- increase by reduction
   b. cultivation - protection
   c. harvest

3. FOR WHOM?
   a. BLM?
   b. the State?
   c. for the animals and the bushes?
   d. for people?

4. WE MANAGE WILDLIFE HABITAT FOR PEOPLE

5. PEOPLE PUT PUBLIC RELATIONS INTO WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT
   a. when?
   b. where?
   c. how?
   d. how often?

6. WILDLIFE PUBLIC RELATIONS IS NO DIFFERENT BASICALLY THAN ANY OTHER P.R.

7. MORE PEOPLE ON THE LANDS SPELL MORE WORK, BUT ALSO MORE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL MULTIPLE USE

ORGANIZING THE DISTRICT OR RESOURCE AREA WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAM

By Jack Dossett

In the district organization, and under the Division of Resource Management, a person is volunteered to make reports, answer letters, and to be generally "under the gun" in matters pertaining to wildlife. This man is called the "Wildlife Officer" by his friends and no telling what by others. Even if he is in charge of the reports, answering letters, programming for future wildlife developments, etc., he is not the only person in the district involved in the wildlife habitat development program. It should be the responsibility of every person in the district to be aware of the problems concerning the habitat requirements of the local wildlife. The Wildlife Officer has other duties besides wildlife and must devote the principle portion of his time to other commitments. So it is very important that he have the cooperation of all field-going personnel. Close coordination between the Division of Resource Management and Division of Operations, should be maintained by the wildlife officer on the wildlife habitat program. The District Manager should be kept abreast of all new developments in this field. By observations in the field, suggestions passed onto him by the district personnel, the yearly draft of big game sightings and recommendations from other Federal and State Agencies, the wildlife officer can better formulate future planning.

Before any wildlife habitat management plan can be drawn up a few items must be considered and checked out. Here is a check list. It is by no means complete, but it can be used as a starting point.

Check List

1. The land status in the area involved should be checked out.
2. Any land exchanges pending should be checked on.
3. Check on any Bureau Motion Sales in the area.
4. Check to see if there are any applications to buy land.
5. Consult Unit Plan for recommendations for retention or disposal.
6. Proposed or going timber sales may influence final decision.
7. Recreational facilities proposed or being constructed.
8. Access roads planned or being built in the area.
9. Range Improvement projects planned for that area.

10. Check on Use Arrangements with other parties in effect.

11. Existing or proposed "rights-of-way" across the area.

12. Check on portion of carrying capacity reserved for wildlife use.

Some conflicts may arise as a result of this check. It may or may not be worked out to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It is much better to find this out before time or money are wasted. After the items are checked out and no conflicts are involved in the proposed plan, the project may be planned further. Suppose we have a hypothetical case. A staff member of a Resource Area Manager reports discovery of a small spring that could be developed. Wildlife in this area must travel a great distance for water. While the game are en route, they are exposed to many dangers that they ordinarily would not encounter if they could remain in their natural environment. The spring in its present condition is quite useless for wildlife. Here is a schedule of steps to be taken for processing a wildlife habitat improvement project. All districts do not have the same pattern or procedure to accomplish a project but the result should be the same. This may serve as a guide-line or a springboard for discussion. It will also indicate where the wildlife officer fits into the overall district organization. No one person has the time or the experience to carry this plan through to completion. It has to be a team effort. This could be said of all of our work.

Sample Project

1. A spring is discovered by a member of the Resource Area Manager's staff that could be developed for wildlife benefit.

2. This spring is reported by the staff member to the Resource Area Manager in charge.

3. The Resource Area Manager reports this spring development possibility for consideration to the Chief, Division of Resource Management.

4. The Chief, Division of Resource Management informs the wildlife officer of the spring and its possibilities.

5. The check list is gone over to determine whether any conflicts exist.

6. The Chief, Division of Resource Management contacts the Chief, Division of Operations to obtain the services of an engineer to accompany the wildlife officer, the Resource Area Manager, and the staff member for an inspection of the proposed project.

7. The individual who initiates the project, and upon approval of that project, should be held responsible for the preparation of the project estimate. The approval of the project should be the responsibility of the Chief, Division of Resource Management. Here, as in other instances, close coordination between the Operations Division and the Resource Management Division must be maintained.

At this point let us consider the project is approved, properly programmed, and cooperative agreements, etc., have been obtained, and we are ready to proceed.

8. The Chief, Division of Operations at this point prepares the contract and sends it to the Division of Administration for typing.

9. The contract is then forwarded through the District Manager to the State Office for checking.

10. From Santa Fe it is forwarded to Denver for action by the Contracting Officer.

11. The Contracting Officer advertises for bids.

12. A "Show Me" trip is conducted by a staff member, Division of Operations. The Wildlife Officer accompanies the staff member to aid in any way he can.

13. In Denver the bids are opened, the low bidder is determined, and the District Office is then contacted for their recommendations on the bid.

14. The desired recommendation is made by the Division of Operations to Denver by the District Office.

15. Denver at this point requests bonds and a signed contract from the bidder. When bonds and contract are received, they are sent to the District Office for issuance of Notice to Proceed. This is accomplished by the Division of Operations.

16. The project is then staked out by the Division of Operations and an inspector is assigned to check on the progress of the project.

17. The contractor starts construction within 10 days and as construction proceeds, the Wildlife Officer works closely with the Inspector from Division of Operations. Necessary changes or modifications may be recommended.

18. A completion report is prepared by the individual who initiates the project. This report is then taken to the Division of Operations for checking and to the Division of Administration for typing. It is then sent through the District Manager to the State Office for forwarding to Washington.

The effects of this completed project on the behavior of the game animals in the area are noted and recommendations submitted to the file. This has been a sample project. No two projects are exactly alike. Planning and good judgement should be exercised. As allotment analyses and Unit Plans are drawn up a Wildlife Management and Habitat Development program should be made a part thereof. Each particular area should be discussed

with the State Game and Fish Department as to its particular problems, needs. Their recommendations should be submitted to the District Office in writing for consideration. We are only concerned in managing the habitat and not to interfere with the State Game Department management practices.

As stated before, organizing the district wildlife habitat program involves mainly who does what and when to accomplish the desired program. Planning of the programs will be the responsibility of the Division of Resource Management. Execution of the plan is the Division of Operation's responsibility.

Coordination of cooperation and good communications are necessary to make this program work.

COOPERATION - BLM - DEPARTMENT OF GAME AND FISH

William S. Huey

Passage of Multiple Use Act increased wildlife potential on public domain lands, and places game use and the recreational use of hunting on a par with other commercial uses.

There is a great potential on public domain lands to increase wildlife benefits and we really do appreciate the spirit of cooperation that has developed. This cooperation has already begun to show significant results with the reseeding, fencing, and water development on the Navajo project. Reseeding on San Antonio Mountain, water unit development and aerial survey of bighorn sheep in the Hatchet Mountains, waterfowl area development to benefit the Mexican duck at San Simon Cienega in Hidalgo County, the cooperative approach to fencing on antelope ranges to avoid as nearly as possible interference with the normal movement of antelope, and these projects are just a beginning. In the past we have always considered National Forest lands as the most important public lands from the standpoint of game. As far as deer and elk are concerned this may continue to be the case, but public domain lands in northern New Mexico with the development already underway will continue to increase in importance to these species. In the rest of the state the importance of public domain lands as habitat for antelope, quail, bighorn sheep, and prairie chicken, is great and can be made even greater with development of additional improvements.

I know that Ladd Gordon discussed with you the economics of hunting and fishing in New Mexico and the impact of the form of recreation on the state's economy. This impact is another reason for the ever-increasing emphasis that

is being placed on the public use of public lands. This trend is running fullblast now in Congress, and there doesn't appear to be any diminishing of this momentum. Since we are in the game and recreation business we welcome this trend, and will go all out to cooperate in programs to stimulate it.

In the beginning I hope that you will be tolerant of our adjustment to your procedures. There may certainly be times when on the surface it seems that cooperation on a given project is not possible. If this happens, please give us a chance to work on it further.

I am sure also that there will be occasions when there appear to be no obstacles to cooperation on the field level, but that "Santa Fe" is fouling things up. I hope that this does not become a problem, but we have requested that any appraisal of proposed projects be forwarded to your State Office from our Director, Ladd Gordon. This is primarily to provide continuity of our approach to problems.

A new approach to cooperation between our department and the BLM is now being considered with our request that a portion of the McGregor range be set aside for the establishment and management of a huntable buffalo herd. We all realize that there will be quite a few problems associated with a project of this type, but that the benefits justify the solution to these problems. The Commission has already agreed to an expenditure of up to $30,000 toward a cooperative project of this kind, with the understanding that the Game Department's responsibility would extend to maintenance of fences and water units on the area. The plan proposed includes an initial release of from 30 to 40 animals with a goal of a breeding herd of about 200. We feel that when this goal is reached it will be possible to harvest

about 100 animals each year. An attempt would be made to provide for hunting under as natural conditions as possible, with access to the hunt area limited to hunters on foot or horseback.

If this plan is accepted and successfully pursued, it will result in the reintroduction of a magnificent game animal to New Mexico.

Another area of cooperation which is the subject of considerable controversy is the department's plan to introduce additional exotic mammal species to New Mexico; and since most of the habitat suitable for the species under consideration is either privately owned or public domain, our hope is that permission will be granted to permit releases on public domain lands. Permission has already been granted for the release of ibex in the Florida Mountains in Luna County. Studies are now being conducted under contract with New Mexico State University into the ecological impact of the ibex as well as the oryx and kudu on New Mexico habitat, native game, and livestock. Of course, if these studies end with negative results the project will be dropped, but if the results show that no uncontrollable adverse effect would result from the introduction, the benefit in increased recreational benefit could be substantial. We are in the business of providing the maximum hunter recreation possible, and one of the significant ways of accomplishing this end is to increase the variety of species available. We have hopes for success of this project, and if success is achieved it will in large part be due to cooperation.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
COOPERATION
William T. Krummes, Associate Regional Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
September 28, 1965

In preparation for this presentation, we reviewed the areas where we have interests in common between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Land Management in the State of New Mexico and throughout the West in general. The activities of joint interest to us fall into nine major categories. In some we deal directly with the Bureau of Land Management, on others we deal with a joint cooperating group or agency. The fact that we have so many areas of mutual interests suggests that perhaps we should work more closely together and in direct contact with each other. We hope that this meeting today will set the stage for closer coordination and cooperation within the Department of the Interior framework.

The first major area of mutual interest is in connection with the implementation of the Coordination Act. Section 2 of the Act provides as follows:

> Whenever the waters of any stream or other body of water are proposed or authorized to be impounded, diverted, the channel deepened, or the stream or other body of water otherwise controlled or modified for any purpose whatever, including navigation and

drainage, by any department or agency of the United States, or by any public or private agency under Federal permit or license, such department or agency first shall consult with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of the particular State wherein the impoundment, diversion, or other control facility is to be constructed, with a view to the conservation of wildlife resources by preventing loss of and damage to such resources as well as providing for the development and improvement thereof in connection with such water-resource development.

Under this section of the Coordination Act, requests for rights-of-way across lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are referred to this Bureau for a report on the effects of such work on fish and wildlife resources. Reports are prepared by our Division of River Basin Studies, in cooperation with the State fish and game departments, and are submitted by our Regional Director to the State Director, Bureau of Land Management. Recommendations contained in our reports are usually included as stipulations in the BLM permits.

The second major joint interest in cooperation and coordination is in connection with the implementation of Section 8 of the Colorado River Storage Project Act. This section authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in

cooperation with the States, to engage in certain activities in connection with the development of fish and wildlife resources in the Colorado River Drainage above Lee's Ferry, Arizona. Interested States and this Bureau have formulated a program of fish and wildlife activities under this authority and are now in the process of implementing this program as funds become available. Funds are made available to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Bureau then either enters into contract for certain activities to be undertaken by the State fish and game departments or carries out the work with its own staff.

In the case of acquisition of lands for fish and wildlife purposes, our Bureau purchases these lands and deeds them to the State concerned. The deeds transmitting game ranges under this program contains reversionary clauses to the effect that, if the lands are no longer used for fish and wildlife purposes, they will revert to the Federal Government. In New Mexico this program has been used to acquire big-game ranges in the Navajo Dam area. This Bureau has purchased base properties including grazing rights on public domain administered by the Bureau of Land Management. With the change in policy of the Bureau of Land Management a few years ago, it was mutually agreed between the two Bureaus that instead of requesting a withdrawal of the lands and their transfer to this Bureau, understandings would be arrived at with the Bureau of Land Management to provide assurance that domestic grazing rights would be retired and that competition between wildlife and domestic livestock would be eliminated in those areas where

base properties and their attached grazing rights were acquired by the Federal Government. By agreement between the State Director, BLM, and the Regional Director of this Bureau, on August 17, 1962, the State Director, BLM, in a memorandum, agreed to retire the Federal range forage involved and assured that it will not be allocated for grazings used by livestock to any other licensee or permittee in the future except when it has been jointly determined by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife that additional livestock use within the limits of the base property qualifications for grazing privileges retired will benefit the objectives of big-game management. We should emphasize here that grazing by domestic livestock and use of the range by wildlife is often compatible.

The third area of our mutual interest is in the field of Federal Aid to fish and wildlife. This program is based upon the Pittman-Robertson and the Dingell-Johnson Acts which provide for collection of excise taxes on certain arms and ammunition in the first instance and fishing tackle in the second instance. The funds so derived are turned over to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for administration. The terms of the aforementioned Acts provide that the Federal Government will reimburse the States up to 75 percent of the cost of certain fish and wildlife activities. Although at the present time I am not aware of any projects in this category involving Bureau of Land Management areas in New Mexico, we do have such projects in other western States. In a number of instances, big-game ranges have been developed by the States,

base properties and grazing rights have been acquired and grazing on the public domain has been retired. Here again, in the past the land withdrawals have been involved; however, under the BLM present policies, agreements are reached to limit livestock on the range involved. This Bureau keeps track of range developments on areas thus acquired to assure that the areas are utilized for the purpose intended. In the event that they are not so utilized, this Bureau would move to regain title of the lands involved in the Section 8 program or to recover the cost of Federal participation under the Federal Aid program. As you can see, we are very much concerned in these two programs with the activities of your agency on such ranges.

The fourth area of mutual interest concerns predator and rodent control. Until about a year ago, funds were transferred to this Bureau from the Bureau of Land Management for predator and rodent control activities on lands administered by BLM. At the present time, we have active predator and rodent control programs under direction of this Bureau on BLM lands. These programs are conducted in cooperation with BLM permittees. In all cases where our cooperation is with the permit holder, we keep the personnel of the Bureau of Land Management advised of our activities.

I am sure that you are aware there has been a change in direction of our predator and rodent control programs. This change came about following the release of the so-called "Leopold Report." In a news release accepting the report, the following statements are contained:

Secretary Udall said the Department is not planning any abrupt program changes which would create a void in needed pest control. We have no intention of abandoning our responsibility in the control of damage by pest species when it is clear that Department's assistance is needed, Secretary Udall said. At the same time, the Department has a much wider interest in wildlife, including the general public interest and the special interest in rare and endangered species. The problems of today must be met with an ecological approach based upon the husbandry of all wildlife. This includes even those species which, at certain times and places, are either misplaced by land use or are concentrated in such numbers as to be regarded as pests. Secretary Udall said the Department will insist that all damage-control efforts in which it participates be effective, efficient, and the minimum required to meet demonstrated needs. He said there will be increased emphasis on both research and the gathering of data on pest damage. Secretary Udall said historically, Federal financial participation in control of animal damage has been less than half of the total paid by all of the participating agencies. He noted that the Department now has responsibilities for coordinating and supervising what is in effect a local-State-Federal

program, and he said it is important to the general public interest that the Federal Government retain these responsibilities.

In this statement we emphasize the following quotation: "We have no intention of abandoning our responsibility in the control of damage by pest species when it is clear that Department's assistance is needed." Under this statement of policy we are continuing a carefully controlled predator and rodent control program. As part of the change of direction of this program, the administering division in this Bureau has been renamed "Division of Wildlife Services" and responsibilities have been expanded. The Division of Wildlife Services, in addition to the predator and rodent control work, will now be concerned with providing professional assistance and guidance in field of Federal interest in wildlife programs. We expect, under this program, to provide extension-type services to the general public, professional biological assistance to other Federal agencies, and in the Southwest give particular attention to assistance on Indian areas where the State game and fish departments do not have jurisdiction. With the broad mission of the Division of Wildlife Services, the welfare of all wildlife species will be given attention and predator and rodent control programs will be undertaken with the full realization of the beneficial aspects of these animals, as well as their threats to property and public health.

The fifth area of mutual interest is in connection with our program for fishery services. This activity, like the wildlife services described

above, involves the providing of professional assistance to Federal agencies in areas of Federal interest and on Indian lands. In this work we have very little direct contact with the Bureau of Land Management. Our contacts are usually through the State fish and game departments and, through this channel, to your Bureau.

The sixth area of mutual interest involves the Federal hatcheries. I am not aware of any fish stocking by this Bureau on Bureau of Land Management administered areas in New Mexico, however, such could exist. A few years ago we made an assessment of fish stocking programs on Federal lands and we were amazed to find that in parts of the West we were stocking a tremendous number of trout on BLM lands. Our stocking programs on BLM lands are part of cooperative programs with the States involved. Under this program we meet with the States each year and come up with a mutually agreeable program for fish stocking on areas under the jurisdiction of State fish and game departments.

A seventh area of mutual interest is in the field which might be called "housekeeping." I refer to the withdrawal of public lands for Federal wildlife refuges and fish hatchery purposes; the administration of the mineral leasing laws on lands under Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife; and, the handling of requests for various types of rights-of-way across our lands.

An eighth area of mutual interest is in the field of wildlife research. This involves rodent ecology, effects of pesticides and herbicides on wildlife and its habitat, animal control, and pesticide surveillance.

A ninth area of mutual interest is in the joint administration of Federal game ranges. While none are located in New Mexico, there are two such areas in your sister State of Arizona, established for the preservation and management of the Desert Bighorn.

A new program in which we are all interested is that for rare and endangered species of fish and wildlife. Already the Bureau of Land Management here in New Mexico is involved in this new program. I refer to the proposal to rehabilitate the San Simon Cienaga for the Mexican Duck. The endangered species program will eventually involve all land managing agencies of the Federal Government, the State fish and game departments, and many private conservation groups.

Although we have not had extensive, direct contact, it is obvious from the above that we have had many mutual interests. Channels are open for closer cooperation in the future. In 1946, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior approved a cooperative agreement between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This agreement has been used primarily as a basis for our predator and rodent control programs on Bureau of Land Management administered lands; however, it has other features. Among those of interest here is the provision that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife successor to the Fish and Wildlife Service will be available upon request to provide professional guidance on fish and wildlife matters. Although we suffer from the usual shortages of funds and manpower which haunt all Federal agencies, we will do our best to provide fish

and wildlife assistance on any problems which you may encounter in administering lands. We stand willing at any time to join with our sister agency in the Department of the Interior to further our mutual Bureaus' objectives and legal requirements in the field of husbandry of our fish and wildlife resources.

QUAIL IN NEW MEXICO

by Levon Lee

Of all the species of game present in this state, none present a more erratic population structure than do the quail. This applies to all of the four species: scaled, Gambel's, Mearns', and bobwhite.

For some reason, as yet not understood, the gallinaceous birds as a whole throughout the world are subject to these periodic ups and downs. The picture in some places is that about every seven to eleven years there are violent swings in numbers, from periods of extreme abundance to periods of apparent extinction.

This phenomenon has been noted in the snowshoe rabbit of Canada and of northern United States, and to a lesser extent in some other species. In no place, however, is it more graphic than in the gallinaceous birds.

Scaled quail are found throughout the state in every county. Ordinarily they occur up to about the 7,000-foot contour and occasionally above that. Above this elevation, however, heavy snows usually cause their elimination in hard winters.

Gambel's quail are found in the San Juan drainage of the northwest, in the vicinity of Taos, around Santa Fe, and from just below Albuquerque south to the Mexican boundary, being found in all the watercourses lying west of the west face of the Sacramento Mountains.

Bobwhite quail are confined to the eastern tier of counties bordering Texas in the areas of sand and shin oak.

The Mearns' quail are found in the southern two thirds of the state in the mountainous regions. They are strictly a mountain-dwelling bird and depend on the better-watered, well-grassed mountain meadows for their habitat.

Ordinarily the most severe limiting factor on all species of quail is probably the weather. The birds are so sensitive to moisture or the lack of it that changes in moisture can very seriously curtail the breeding season or, on the other hand, stimulate it.

Food ordinarily is not a problem since, even in times of drought, enough weed seeds and such like are available to take care of the food situation. Food frequently is in surplus as far as these birds are concerned, and water is only required by the Gambel's and Mearns' quail. The bobwhite and scaled quail are able to exist in areas totally without free water, subsisting rather on succulents in the vegetation and on the liquid from their insect diet.

Destruction of cover is perhaps the next most serious thing. Cover is absolutely essential for the birds to survive in any area, with or without the presence of large quantities of food and water. Without cover, they are exposed to both the elements and their natural enemies and are unable to contend with them. Devastated rangelands, common in New Mexico, overused by domestic livestock, are not conducive to large quail populations.

Hunting is of little consequence on a quail population with good food and cover. The annual hunting take is subtracted from the annual loss of birds which occurs naturally, rather than added to it.

By manipulation of the protective vegetative cover, quail populations can definitely be stimulated. Various types of agriculture may or may not be beneficial depending upon the type. Pure cotton culture, such as is seen in the Mesilla Valley near Las Cruces, is an example of complete elimination of quail by habitat manipulation. The pure stand of cotton offers no food supply, and although there is heavy cover in the summer, it is totally absent in the winter after the stalk-cutters get through.

Weedy abandoned fields protected from livestock use almost invariably have coveys of any of the species named. The Mearns' is probably the only exception since it does not occur in areas of normal agricultural operations. Well-managed ranges, properly stocked and grazed, will attract and hold quantities of quail without the necessity of further manipulation. Fencing-off of livestock waterings with the exception of the trough is also an assistance since ordinarily this brings up a dense growth of sunflowers and other forbs in the fenced-off area. These are

a great attraction to quail, both for food and cover. The well-managed, properly used grazing land, just through the natural succession of things, will provide an adequate food and cover supply for quail since by nature quail and livestock can be quite compatible. This would apply to the open plains of the eastern side of the state, just as well as it would to the high mountain vegas of the Willow Creek country or around Beaverhead. By cooperating with the natural succession of things caused by the weather, quail numbers should be maintained at a proper level.

DEER IN NEW MEXICO

BY

WALTER A. SNYDER

History

Deer herds in New Mexico have followed the same general pattern as other big-game animals throughout the United States. During the settling of the country and the buildup of the livestock industry, deer numbers decreased.

The deer herds in the state probably reached their lowest ebb around 1924. In 1926, J. Stokley Ligon estimated the deer population in the state to be 41,000. By the early 1950's the deer population had expanded to an estimated 300,000 animals. This expansion was brought about by predatory animal control, establishment of refuges, a "buck only" law, better game law enforcement, and improved habitat conditions.

Range conditions, by the early 1950's, showed considerable deterioration due to overuse. In 1954 the Department of Game and Fish began liberalizing bag limits to reduce deer populations in overuse areas. By 1961 a majority of the overuse problems had been corrected and more restrictive bag limits have been in force to the present. A statewide deer population estimate made last spring was slightly in excess of 300,000 deer.

Limiting Factors and Problems

The most serious limiting factor in deer management in New Mexico is a lack of knowledge of our deer herds. There has been a great deal of knowledge gained about deer herds and good deer management throughout the United States in the past twenty years. However, much of this knowledge is not directly applicable to deer management in New Mexico.

Normally when an overpopulation of deer build up in an area, they will die off if the population is not reduced in some other manner. This type of die-off has occurred in New Mexico in several instances: the Black Range in the 1930's,

and the Pecos and the Hatchet mountain areas in the 1950's. However, this is not always the case. In the south end of the Sacramento Mountains, Game Department and Forest Service personnel were reporting a serious overuse problem by deer in the 1930's. What is considered to be extreme overuse of forage has occurred in this area up to the present time. There have undoubtedly been deer die-offs in this area; however they could only have been minor in nature since the population in the area has never been greatly reduced.

In the period from 1954 to 1960 the deer populations in the Guadalupe, Sacramento, White and Capitan mountains were greatly reduced. Range conditions have improved considerably, and the deer herds are increasing as expected. In the southwestern part of the state the situation is different. The deer herds in this area have been reduced. However, the actual reductions in deer in the Black Range and the Gila cannot be attributed entirely to either-sex hunting. Since the reduction in this area, range conditions have improved considerably. However, a corresponding increase in deer production has not occurred in many areas. The Fort Bayard pasture is a good example of this. Range conditions on the area are excellent. During the past two years elk reproduction has been good, but reproduction in deer has been extremely poor.

There are undoubtedly sound biological reasons for the problems that confront us in our deer management. It will take considerable time and effort to determine these reasons. It is doubtful that we will see the answers to all of these problems in our lifetime.

One of the major problems facing anyone working with wildlife is the problem of accurately censusing the population. Since there is no feasible method of accurately determining deer numbers, we are currently using pellet group trasects to determine trends. Along with the trend information we use range condition to determine our management recommendations.

This brings us to another problem in deer management. What is proper use on a deer range and how can we determine it? Proper use factors for most of the major deer forage species have been established. However, putting this information to use in New Mexico has proven to be a problem. In the northern states, where deer summer and winter ranges do not overlap, it is no great problem to measure browse on the winter range before the deer arrive and after they leave to determine use. In New Mexico, where much of the range is year-round range with spring and summer growth periods, determining annual use is complicated to the point where it is impractical to determine.

Current Deer Management in New Mexico

Deer management in New Mexico is based on a herd unit concept. The state is divided into 61 game management units. All information gathered on deer is compiled by game management unit (see attached map).

Deer population trends are determined from pellet transects established throughout the major deer ranges in the state. The transects are read each spring and the population estimates for herd units are compared with previous estimates to determine population trends. The Department has approximately 500 transects throughout the state. The U.S. Forest Service and other cooperating agencies have approximately 200 additional transects throughout the state.

Information on sex and age ratios and fawn production is gathered by field personnel in January and February. Each district officer of the Department is responsible for making these counts on his district. The procedure for collecting this information is to identify as many deer as possible to sex and age in major concentration areas. The compilation of this information was started two years ago to assist in determining fawn production and survival.

Habitat condition evaluations are conducted each spring in the major deer ranges. These evaluations are conducted in conjunction with pellet transect

readings. Other land-use agencies concerned with habitat management usually participate. Currently we are using an occular estimate of forage removal to determine habitat condition. We have established photopoints and take annual photographs of key browse species for long term comparisons of range condition. The Forest Service is doing most of the detailed range analysis to determine game use in the state at the present time.

Population trend, habitat condition and previous years' harvest are the main factors considered in making management recommendations for season and bag limits on our deer herds. We attempt to contact all other land-use agencies in the state and work up a unified recommendation on seasons and bag limits to present to the Game Commission.

Most of the information that the Department collects on deer harvest comes from a card questionnaire survey conducted after the seasons are over. We sample ten percent of the big-game license holders in this survey. There is normally a five-percent return sample to base the harvest information on. The information obtained from this survey is hunter pressure, hunter flow from city and county to the hunt units, hunter success, deer harvest, sex ratio of the harvest, the periods in which the harvest occurred, the average number of days the hunters hunted, and information on turkey and bear harvest. This information is reported on a game management unit and a statewide basis. This survey is one of our best sources of information for future management recommendations. We are currently evaluating the survey to improve it and to determine just what information in regard to game management can be obtained from it.

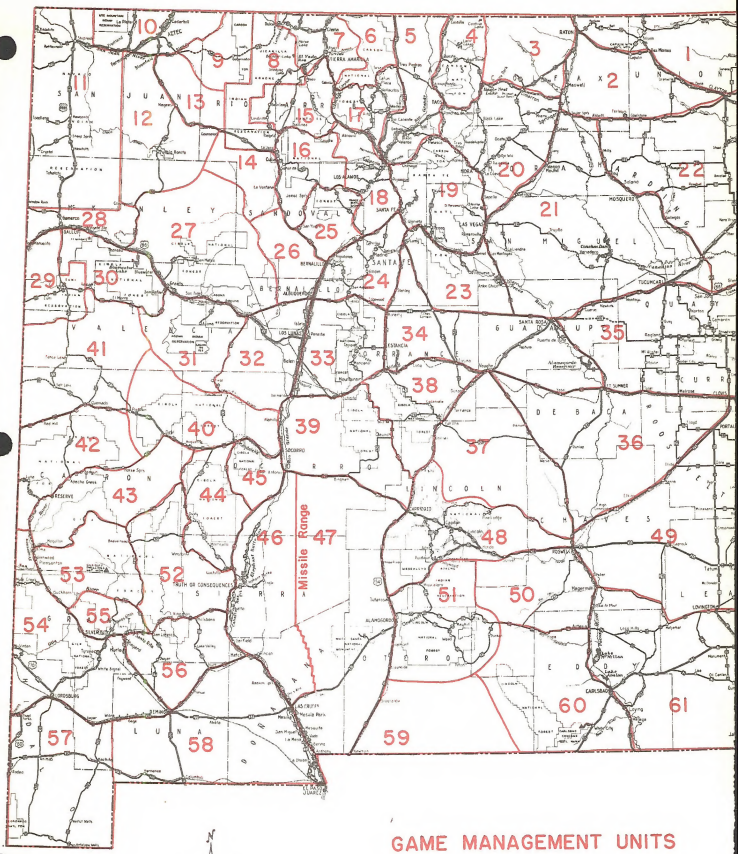
Additional deer harvest information is gathered from hunter field checks. Much of the information gathered from the field checks in the past has been inadequate. This year we are establishing deer checking stations in an attempt to gather more accurate information on sex and age ratios of the deer harvest.

All information collected on deer throughout the state has been compiled into one report. A five-year comparison of all information on deer by game management unit is included.

B.L.M. Participation in Deer Management

The Bureau of Land Management has considerable opportunity to participate in deer management in New Mexico. In the past, your participation has not been great. There are numerous large blocks of important deer range controlled by the Bureau of Land Management in the northwestern and southern parts of New Mexico. Currently the Department is doing very little in the way of determining population trend or habitat condition evaluation on these areas. Any assistance along these lines that the B.L.M. can give will be greatly appreciated.

One of the major needs in deer management in the state is for biological research. Participation by the B.L.M. in joint research studies with other agencies would be a major contribution to good game management. Other major B.L.M. contributions to game management would be in recognizing wildlife use in setting grazing preferences on B.L.M. land, and in setting game management principles to ranchers and the public with which you deal.



GAME MANAGEMENT UNITS

HELP PREVENT FOREST FIRES

Antelope Paper - BLM Meeting - Sept. 28, 1965 - Santa Fe

ANTELOPE MANAGEMENT IN NEW MEXICO

Parry A. Larsen
Wildlife Biologist

Introduction:

From the standpoint of the number of hunters and the animals harvested, the pronghorn antelope is the number two big game animal in New Mexico. A considerable portion of this species' habitat is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. A mutual understanding of problems and administrative objectives of our two agencies and a unified approach to management will be of real benefit in maintaining the pronghorn in abundance in New Mexico. Before we can discuss present and future management needs we should have an awareness of the factors responsible for the historical and current antelope population levels.

Historical Population:

The pronghorn is closely associated with open rolling country. Under pristine conditions he ranged from southwestern Canada through the Rocky Mountain region south to the plateau country of central Mexico. The first white men in the west found antelope very abundant, in numbers rivaling or exceeding those of the bison. The best estimates are of from 40 to 50 million antelope inhabiting the plains country of western North America. Conversion of the prairies to ranching and farming and intensive hunting by homesteaders caused a rapid decline from the original population. By the early nineteen hundreds there were only about 20,000 antelope left. The pronghorn came dangerously close to extinction. Their salvation and restoration to huntable numbers has been one of the most encouraging successes of wildlife management in North America.

New Mexico's antelope trend was much the same as the west's in general. In the first year of statehood, 1912, warden P. T. Cabe estimated a total of 1,700 antelope remaining. By 1915, according to Stokely Ligon, the pronghorn in New Mexico may have declined to a low ebb of 1,200. The beginnings of a public conservation conscience and protection, mostly by ranchers, resulted in a gradual increase in antelope numbers

until in 1926 Ligon estimated a New Mexico population of approximately 2,950. There followed a period of rigid protection, predator control and trapping and transplanting of surplus animals until antelope have been restored to most of their original habitat.

Current Status:

Yearly totals fluctuate considerably in relation to range conditions, but surveys indicate a state-wide population of approximately 15,000. A peak of close to 25,000 was reached a few years ago and can perhaps be attained again when generally good moisture conditions coincide on all major habitats. An intermediate population level, say 20,000, would probably be more realistic when thinking in terms of a desirable long time average.

At the present time, antelope occupy most of the suitable habitat in New Mexico. The largest and most continuous populations are found in the plains country in the eastern third of the state. The distribution of the most important herds is shown in Figure 1. The only large area of potential antelope range which is not being utilized is the Navajo country of San Juan and McKinley counties. The prospects of creating new herds through trapping and transplanting are limited. If we intend to create any significant increase in antelope population, it will be achieved mostly through obtaining a greater density in many of our thinly scattered herds. This will take a better understanding of population fluctuations and habitat requirements on our part. I believe our most realistic management approach is to be satisfied with the general level of approximately 20,000 antelope and learn to manage them in the most efficient manner. A substantial annual hunter kill is entirely compatible with this objective. Indeed, a flexible harvest level is the best known regulator of productivity fluctuations.

Limiting Factors and Problems:

Our most preplexing problems are the wide yearly fluctuations in productivity and frequent low kid survival rates. Part of this variation can be attributed to rainfall and range conditions, apparently deficiencies are most important during the spring kidding season. High kid mortality also occurs during good moisture years, indicating that other factors are also involved. A research study into the nature of these limiting factors has been underway for two years.

A second management problem is the fact that for each little area hunted agreements must be signed annually with the individual ranchers. This is a complex and time consuming situation and as a result many herds containing surplus antelope are not available to public hunters. For efficient management we need to hunt the whole population in order to create a more rapid turnover in our herds.

A third problem of increasing importance is the trend toward fencing rangelands into smaller pastures, especially where net wire type fencing is used. When food shortages occur as a result of local droughts or snow cover, antelope may need to move considerable distances. Fences which restrict this movement can seriously decimate local herds.

The Game Department Management Program:

The state is divided up into hunt-management units (Fig. 1). The status of main herds within these units is determined by district conservation officers and the area game managers. Aerial surveys are flown over predetermined flight units (Fig. 1) during July and August. From the observations of range conditions, population levels, and annual increase, the desired harvest in each unit is determined. Agreements with the individual ranchers are then formed, with the landowner or leasee receiving a percentage of the licenses to be issued to hunters of his choice. The majority of the licenses are issued through a public drawing of applications. Hunters may indicate a preference for area of the state and hunt units. Mature buck only hunts are set where a further increase in the antelope population is desired. Either-sex hunts are used to stabilize a herd or in cases of range overuse in order to cause a reduction. Hunts are usually only two days long and all hunters must check in and out through a local station. Short seasons and manditory control of hunters are greatly favored by the ranchers. Hunters may not shoot at or pursue animals from a vehicle or drive off established ranch roads. Hunter success is high, averaging over 60 percent on buck only hunts and 80 percent on either-sex hunts.

As previously mentioned, a research study is being conducted to determine the relative importance of various inhibitors of productivity. We also do some trapping each winter and restock antelope into small unpopulated areas or to give a boost to thinned out herds. We conduct year round predator control at a moderate level, at

times concentrating on areas where antelope are believed to be under unusual predator pressure. Generally, then, our management efforts are mainly directed towards the hunting season, with year long law enforcement to keep illegal killing of antelope at a minimum.

The Role of the Bureau of Land Management:

The BLM has played a significant part in the creation of the satisfactory status of antelope in New Mexico and the west today. It, perhaps, is no accident that the important upswing in pronghorn numbers began after the passage of the Taylor Grazing Act. Most of the benefit to antelope came about through the establishment of realistic grazing rates for domestic livestock and the development of increased and more reliable water sources. In addition to the continuation of good range management, as I see it, there are several specific ways in which the BLM can assist the Department of game and Fish in improving antelope management. The results will be a slightly higher total population, better stabilized herds, and greater hunting opportunity, meaning more diversified utilization of public domain.

The BLM field technicians can be of considerable value in their day to day contacts with ranchers. Unfortunately, many stockmen still consider the antelope in direct competition with their cattle. This is not a valid judgment, as the pronghorn is a weed and browse eater, taking very little grass, and most of this during a short period in the spring. Indeed, the antelope may be of considerable value in feeding on plants most land managers consider as noxious. Examples are Astragalus, Saleola, and Gutierrezia. Antelope do compete more directly with sheep for forage, but on a well balanced range the normal pronghorn densities of about two per section would have an insignificant effect. And again, they utilize some plants which sheep do not and which are considered noxious. We find usually that ranchers who object to antelope tend to continually have limited herds that never build up. Ranchers who choose can be a potent limiting factor . Other groups of ranchers do not mind the antelope and even like to have them around, but don't like to see them get very numerous because of the attraction to hunters. We need to contact these people and demonstrate the benefits of limited hunting. All our hunts are very well regulated and we rarely

have any undesirable incidents. Most of the ranchers who have gone along with us come to enjoy the hunts and use their landowner permits as favors to town friends. BLM people can be of real help in "soft selling" these advantages of healthy antelope populations in daily rancher contacts and in grazing board meetings whenever wildlife matters are discussed.

The most direct influence the BLM will have on antelope well-being in years to come appears to be in the construction of fencing. We recognize that in many places additional fencing is a beneficial range management tool and that your main objective is the most efficient grazing system. Whenever possible, however, we hope that allowances can be made for the periodic necessity for free antelope movement. The important thing to keep in mind is not how much the average requirements are, but what is needed during periods of stress, because it is the conditions prevailing during the minimal environmental periods which determine the fate of a herd. This potential fencing problem has come in for considerable thinking by resource agencies in the west. As you know, the BLM recently cooperated with other federal agencies, universities and game departments on an antelope-fencing study conducted in Wyoming. The results of these investigations indicate that there are two or three possible fencing modifications which still control livestock but may permit free movement of antelope. These fencing specifications were developed in small enclosures and their suitability to widespread range use is not yet known. I believe the immediate need is for our two agencies to cooperate in testing these fencing modifications on a larger scale under range conditions.

Strangely enough, water is not much of a problem as far as antelope are concerned in New Mexico. There are limited areas, such as near Tres Piedras, where water development would no doubt be of benefit to both domestic stock and wildlife. Perhaps here is another possibility for a cooperative venture. Structural design and methods already exist, all we need is impetus, time and money.

Conclusion:

In conclusion I would say that the BLM is already involved in the most significant antelope welfare factor -- that of good grazing land management. We welcome the

increased recognition of wildlife and recreational values shown recently by federal agencies. If we can cooperate on specific management problems, so much the better. An increased mutual understanding of the problems of our two agencies should certainly be of long range benefit to the principal resource -- the land.

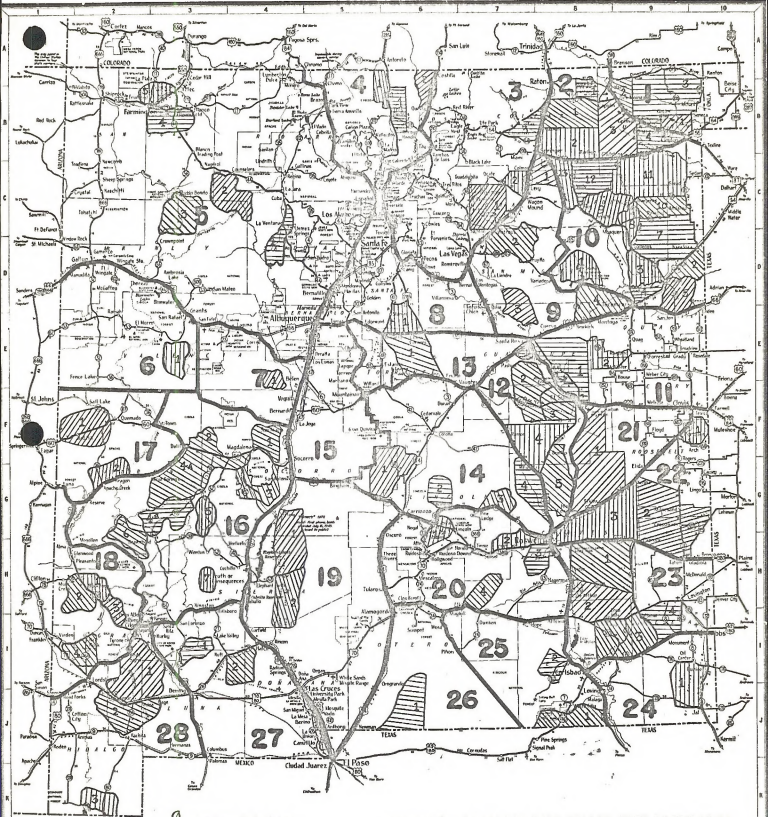


FIGURE 2. ANTELOPE HERD FLIGHT UNIT BOUNDARIES

WILDLIFE PROBLEMS
by James Aaron

1. Memorandum of understanding with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish on Navajo Dam land and wildlife management area.

2. Getting cooperating agency to get antiquities clearance and cooperative agreements signed prior to their beginning work.

3. Hunter access to public lands.

4. Hunters littering area not leaving clean campsites.

5. Water development

6. Renovation of net wire fences on sheep and cattle allotments for antelope passage.

7. Distribution of antelope from cattle to sheep ranges.

8. Poaching of wildlife.

9. Indiscriminate driving off established roads by hunters.

10. Split deer season within district. Hunters use both sides. Recommend deer license be for north or south area only.

11. Lack of wildlife game in areas of apparently good habitat. Recommend each district have a wildlife-range conservationist major assigned.

12. General public lack of consideration for improvements on private lands. Recommend posters and meetings with sportsman groups.

13. Recommendations on seeding requirements and forage requirements for large game should be solicited from the area game manager of the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish so that, if possible, browse and other forage seeds for wildlife may be included in all BLM seeding projects.

14. Need of a fool-proof system for waterings of small wildlife from storage tanks and drinking troughs.

Answers to Questions on Preceding Page

1 and 2. There is a problem of getting cooperating agencies to reach an agreement and complete this agreement before the project is started. This committee recommends an agreement to be reached and necessary paper work signed prior to starting of project. This means a project has to be started between two or three years in advance of project work. This can then be included in your program and your annual work plan.

3. This committee recommends gates to be placed on Section 4 and Government project fences where these fences cross Federal range. Also, an intensive educational program be initiated to sportsmen clubs and civic organizations.

4. This committee recommends an educational program be directed to sportsmen clubs and other organizations to respect private property on ranches in which they are using for recreation. Also, it is recommended that ranchers be notified, and also employees of the Bureau of Land Management to turn in license numbers of vehicles to local law enforcement and game conservationists where it is noted the occupance of this car are littering the public lands.

5. Water development - no recommendation.

6. The committee recognizes this is a problem with studies in progress and future recommendations will be made on sheep fences.

7. This is a recognized problem, but according to regulations this is a problem for the New Mexico State Game Department to solve.

8. The committee recognizes it is the duty of every person to call in and report individual poaching of wildlife.

9. The committee recommends the Bureau of Land Management to place signs on these roads asking the cooperation of the public to stay on these roads and prevent any indiscriminate driving off the established roads and across range lands.

10. This committee recognizes this problem, but it is localized within the Socorro District and the New Mexico Game Department should be contacted to see if there is a way to relieve the hunting pressure along Highway 60.

11. The committee believes this problem has been solved during the meeting since it has been noted a wildlife man will be hired for each district when possible.

12. This committee recommends posters to be placed near improvements and meetings with sportsmen to ask their cooperation to prevent damage to improvements on range allotments. Also, the ranchers should be notified to assist in this program.

13. The committee recommends prior to reseeding the District Manager contact the New Mexico Air Game Manager for recommendation on seeding requirements for wildlife.

14. This question has been answered during the meeting by Levon Lee as it is now known quail do not need water to exist.

FUTURE PLANNING IDEAS FOR WILDLIFE PROGRAMS

By Leonard J. Olson

These we have broken down under:

1. Habitat improvement;

2. Distribution of game species; and

3. Other miscellaneous thoughts or ideas.

Habitat improvement measures or management:

1. Cabling or anchor chaining to stimulate and increase browse. In pinon-juniper stands, cabling opens canopy and provides additional space, moisture and sunlight for forbs, grass and tears out old, dead and mature wood of most browse plants and leaves the part capable of regrowth intake to resprout.

2. Reseeding where conditions are favorable can increase forage for livestock and take pressures off game feed such as browse and forbs and also increase cover. Seeding for wildlife--pubescent wheatgrass. Antelope--small sage, forbs, etc.

3. Deferred rest rotation systems for livestock using area will improve vigor and composition of forage on an area and lessen composition.

4. Development of stock waters and erosion control structure. These should be planned to hold enough waters where possible to provide use by waterfowl, upland birds, possible fish plantings and other wildlife.

5. Fencing for silt trap immediately above and below reservoirs for upland bird protective cover and food.

6. Consideration in future planning should consider the feasibility of planting of russian olive, chamise, Rhus and other food producing species in these fenced exclusion areas above and below dams or reservoirs.

Distribution of Wildlife:

1. Expand cooperation of ranchers when deferring a pasture in keeping watering in operation for wildlife.

2. Develop more permanent waters by pipelines, wells, and tanks for wildlife in upland bird area.

3. Spraying of mesquite and shinnery for increased range now occupied by upland game birds (prairie chicken, quail) and cooperative study of effect of cover vs. loss in mass crops from species sprayed.

4. Expand cooperation with wildlife groups in furnishing salt for big-game distribution.

5. Expand cooperation with State Game and Fish Department on the re-stocking of antelope on sheep allotments and possible warm water fish plants. Freedom of movement vs. controlled antelope herds. Size of area per manageable herd.

6. Renovation of sheep and cattle fences for antelope passage, by area, allotment, etc.

Other Miscellaneous Thoughts or Ideas:

1. Cooperate with all others when big game hunting is intensive to work out an agreement to move stock to a part of allotment and close to hunting while opening the rest to hunting.

2. Cooperate with State Game Department in transfer areas in regard to tracts they could acquire and develop for wildlife waterings, etc.

3. On future highway rights-of-way provision should be made for game underpasses or passage through fences.

RANGE MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Wednesday, September 29, 1965

The Range Management Workshop which we have arranged for this portion of the session here in Santa Fe has been divided into five groups. The group assignments and questions relating to these will be taken up by Jim Kelly, after Mr. Luscher has furnished us with information regarding the technical operations of the Denver Service Center. We decided on a meeting arrangement of this nature because we felt that we would have a more productive session if the time of the whole group was not being used for discussion on minor manual changes, etc., which is time consuming and also encourages a great number of irrelevant questions unrelated to the subject. We believe that for the purpose of this meeting we have assigned subjects which are of the primary concern to us here in New Mexico at present. I also hope to clarify these a little later in my discussion. When you make your reports, it should be made clear that we in New Mexico are competent to come up with a program which will fit our needs for accomplishing range management and also satisfy the requirements of the Bureau.

What Do We Need to Initiate and Carry Out Range Use Adjustments?

1. We need a study system which will provide us with sound and complete methods for arriving at use adjustments. This study must be a Bureau system which is documented by manual release or other acceptable documentation so there is no doubt but what this study is the established BLM procedure.

2. Personnel who are to use the system and also those who analyze the results must be well acquainted with the study and the follow-up procedures so that a critical review can be made of the field personnel findings and any questions cleared up before presentation to the user for his consideration. We must also be sure that the review is correct so that the BLM presentation has integrity, purpose, and is a true evaluation of BLM responsibilities.

3. There must be absolute willingness and integrity on the part of each of the persons who conducts the field study so that the findings are not influenced or biased.

4. The findings which are to be presented to the grazing allottee and to the advisory board must have the wholehearted support of the District Manager, who should make this clear to those who are affected by the findings or those who are recommending on the findings. There should be no reversal of the findings as errors should be eliminated before the presentation is made. Support for use adjustment at this time must be complete, and there should be no backstepping to satisfy criticism by advisory board members or

other groups. All of the personnel who are responsible for coming up with the results will lose confidence if support is lacking, and from then on, they will be afraid or will not take the necessary action to report on adjustment needs in the district.

5. The State Director and his staff that are involved must be in a position to support the findings but should not be called on or required to support a decision which was not discussed or gone over with them prior to its presentation. The State Director and staff are in a position to assert that the system being used is a BLM-approved study, but certainly are in no position to verify the findings unless they had a chance to review and study the case.

6. Backing by the Washington Office is mandatory, therefore, Washington established procedures and methods must be adhered to so that there is no doubt we have followed these to the letter. The Washington Office then is responsible to stick by the findings that you fellows have made which are the Washington Office procedures. This shows that integrity in the initial findings are all important because this is the basis for arriving at the degree of use adjustment which you must support.

7. After a decision has been reached and a hearing becomes necessary, you must follow through with a good presentation. If there are no errors in the presentation of the data, and the decision is upheld, compliance with the required adjustment becomes mandatory.

Policy Clarification(?)

If the district is to follow through in a forceful manner on making the adjustments which are needed, it is mandatory that the Washington Office provide support to the system that they (Washington Office) have established and give written assurance that the decisions that are made at the district level shall be carried out, provided the studies have been made in the proper manner.

Proper Methods(?)

The matter of proper methods involves a need for the Washington Office and the Denver Service Center to field study the method that they adopt to be sure that it is applicable to a given area. We need backing of the Washington staff as to the suitability and establishment of the study. We hope that it is not required to start studies that will be abandoned before we complete the study and delay the use adjustment when such is needed and depends on the study. Actual use records are hard to obtain, due to the fact that these must be supplied by the grazing allottee. The allottees who have ranches in excellent condition are in most cases willing to furnish us this information, however, a person who has the slightest idea that the information he gives out is going to be used to make a reduction will be reluctant to cooperate and will, in most cases, find reasons for not collecting the data. Mandatory

requirements for requesting actual use records now found in the manual serve no useful purpose due to many reasons. There must be some means of counting actual use in order to make use adjustments on a known unit. The known AUM use of a given area together with data of percent utilization of forage can be calculated in order to arrive at a use adjustment in yearlong numbers.

Just to be sure that you district managers and other district employees realize that inspection findings made by Washington Office or State Office teams reveal attitudes and conditions that you may not be aware of, I would like to read some excerpts from the inspection report regarding New Mexico Grazing Districts which was prepared by the staff members of the Resource Program Management Division, Washington, D. C. We discovered that it was not the intention of the inspection team for the State to receive a copy, however, after we had found this out we had digested the contents quite thoroughly and do not see any harm in quoting from this memorandum as a training aid for this conference. The people who made these findings are intelligent and sincere individuals, and we realize that it is possible for verbal information to be misunderstood, but we cannot argue with the on-the-ground observations which I am about to read to you. This gives us a chance to see ourselves as others view us and does provide us with a chance at a look at our operations which certainly are in need of some adjustments.

The following excerpts could apply to any of the districts inspected so each of you can either believe this refers to your office or you can go your own happy way and choose to believe that it was meant for someone else. In any event, I hope that these quotes will strike a bell and give you a basis for taking a good hard look at the assignments which you have been asked to consider in your group sessions tomorrow and make a productive report on Friday.

Quotes:

"The district should make every effort to initiate long-range type of planning in these treated areas or allotments that have been treated so that the future management will not be disregarded."

"The need to protect and improve the existing vegetative conditions for watershed protection should be the highest priority in the range management program. The district should initiate a system of range management taking into consideration making adjustments to conform to present grazing capacity."

"It is recommended that a system of grazing such as the Hormay system be initiated so that an area will not receive constant yearlong use year after year."

"There appears to be reluctance in the district to make adjustments in livestock use because the advisory board is against reductions. A fear that controversial decisions may not be upheld was expressed."

"There is strong evidence that there is a need for large adjustments in stocking and seasons of use. The district people accompanying us on this trip are aware of this problem."

"The effects of drouth or unrealistically high grazing capacities or a combination of both is evident in the poor condition of some of the public lands in each of the districts visited. A normally good producing mixed grama range had not produced much in the way of green forage for about two years according to district personnel yet no adjustments by the Bureau had been made during that time and the public lands were reduced to a feed lot situation."

"The district manager does not believe that management is possible on many of the areas from a practical standpoint because there would be too many times when all livestock would have to be removed."

"The district fully realizes they have problems in range management. These include: (1) the yearlong grazing concept in this area is well embedded and it will be difficult for the district to overcome this concept; (2) small individual allotments are well established in some cases may need to be combined for management requirements; (3) established capacities have not fluctuated with range conditions, on which term grazing permits are issued; (4) base properties studies and rechecks are a problem and refinement in the regulations as now proposed will greatly help the districts workload in this manner; and (5) many of the district lands in the district are in poor to fair condition and the trends are static or declining. The district is anxious to overcome this problem by initiating intensive studies on which they can base management."

"The district has a major problem in getting the advisory board to agree with them in use adjustments and intensive management in areas where the members of the advisory board are intensively interested. The district manager is reluctant to overrule a recommendation of the advisory board in such cases."

"Initiating management on areas that are not improving and are in a declining condition were discussed with the district manager. In response he indicated that due to the drouth conditions management by the Bureau was not practical. We pointed out that our management should be based on the fact that drouths and dry weather in this area is more common than average rainfall conditions. Our management should be based upon this realization. It is realized that it will be difficult to overcome this long-term thinking in the use of the public lands in New Mexico; however, we should make every effort to base any management decisions on this condition."

"The practice in this area has been to allow full use when rains finally do come and forage production is good. This is a detriment to future improvement of the forage as it has no chance to recover and/or establish new plants that were destroyed or lost during the dry periods."

"If the district is going to initiate a management program, it will be necessary in some cases to have the livestock removed, naturally this will be a burden on the livestock operator, since he will have to change his type of operation. The need to use the forage properly and not maintain livestock numbers until forage has been completely utilized is a management concept that will have to be initiated in this area before we can have any improvement in the vegetative cover."

"A determined effort is needed to establish studies to have a base for making allotment evaluations and preparing of meaningful plans. Objections may be expected from range users; however, the district manager should make every effort to initiate management on deteriorated ranges. Areas on which soil and watershed projects have been initiated have had only slight deferments. The livestock that are removed from the deferred pastures are placed in other pastures or areas of the allotment. When deferments are made the entire allotment or use area of the allottee should be considered and an overall plan of use should be determined so that the untreated areas will not be improperly used by our own action."

"Some take nonuse and many pay the grazing fee on the full number even though they do not graze the full number."

"This nonuse is beneficial to the range; however, it has placed the responsibility of management and adjustments in use with the permittee. It is recommended that term permits be issued only when they are based upon a sound management plan that provides for the necessary improvement of the forage resource."

"It is recommended that the State Office examine the workload involved in the district's ranch transfers and determine if all the processes and procedures are necessary to make a proper transfer and if unnecessary work is being performed."

"They have a major problem in adjustments and a clear need for intensive management through a well defined allotment management plans. Therefore, guidelines from the Washington Office are an absolute must and are needed as early as possible."

"The removal of livestock in drouth stricken areas or in areas that have been overutilized by heavy stocking will have to be evaluated in this district. Past policies have placed the burden on the operators. This trend should be reversed so that management and improvement of the vegetative cover will be forthcoming."

"An excessive amount of nonuse is being allowed in New Mexico in all districts and the reason given by the district personnel is fluctuation in forage conditions. We should not base our management or permit allowances on the unknown expectancy of forage production or average because there are more dry years with low forage production than there

are wet years with high forage production. It is recommended that the district managers and State Office personnel examine their nonuse allowances, to determine if the provisions of the grazing regulations and procedures set up in the manual are being followed."

"There is a serious need for improving the management of the public lands in New Mexico. Some of this problem is due to a shortage in the necessary funds and personnel for management."

"Intensive management to improve the deteriorated condition of the public lands in New Mexico will necessitate the establishment of grazing systems such as rest-rotation, rotation, deferment, deferred-rotation, etc. Detailed studies and an evaluation of this data will be necessary to determine the proper plan of grazing and the other related uses."

"The old range surveys, the grazing use established on a yearlong year-after-year basis, a series of dry years, independence of the users--all contribute to the range management problem in New Mexico. New Mexico has not had recent adjustments in grazing use based upon adjudication nor have they had established seasonal grazing."

"For these reasons, it is recommended that a team be formed to assist the State Director and the districts. The team could be made up of one person each from the range staffs of RPM and standards and technology of the Washington Office with two long-experienced and qualified personnel from districts in other states that have had experiences and success on problems common to New Mexico."

"This team could assist the State and districts in establishing guidelines that could be used throughout the State. This approach has recently worked successfully in the Kanab, Utah, District."

From the above, you can see that it is now necessary certainly for us to establish our own needs and develop the items which will result in better range management in New Mexico. There may or may not be some elements of misinterpreted information in this report, but remember these quotations are from different individuals and are not necessarily from the same person, and they are mixed up so there is little way for you to tell where they came from. It is my firm belief that we have the personnel here in this room who have knowledge of the needs in New Mexico, and I am sure that we can develop a useable acceptable plan for making adjustments where needed. We must be prepared to face up to criticism, but I am sure that once the adjustments are made on those allotments needing them, we shall get the needed support from those who are using their allotments conservatively. With this I say, let's get the job done. I hope Mr. Luscher can clarify some of our study needs, which I have mentioned in a vague sort of way, not knowing what or how much information he has on this subject.

RANGE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

Group 1

Subject: Policy Statements, Manual releases and administrative clearance needed to accomplish range management objectives and use adjustments in addition to that presented in Information Memorandum No. 65-147.

Group Chairman: Claude Martin

Members: Jim Aaron, NM-2; Jerry Kendrick, NM-1; Phil Kirk, NM-3; Bill Sharp, NM-6; Dennis Hill, NM-7.

Suggested items for consideration:
1. Beginning dates for yearlong licenses.
2. Billing dates.
3. Needed Bureau approved methods and studies for use in hearings on use adjustments.
4. Adjusting forage surveys to fit actual use or by percentage reduction.
5. Can a management plan be made mandatory?
6. How can we require actual use recordation?

Group 2

Subject: Office short cut procedures which will accomplish present job with less manpower and conform to present directives.

Group Chairman: Virgil Pate
Members: John Gumert, NM-3; A. J. Dossett, NM-1; Bill Leifeste, NM-6; James Davis, NM-7; Neil Van Zandt, NM-2.

Suggested items for consideration:
1. Improved communications to field personnel by use of radio from District Office to mobile units.
2. Record keeping elimination where such is deemed unnecessary.
3. Method for using addressograph to replace field books.
4. Establishing key office map indicating land status changes due to land tenure adjustment.
5. Issuance and follow-up needed for transfers as a result of BLM Manual 4115.2-2a and b.
   (a) Form for accomplishing a transfer either by sale or lease which could be handled by purchaser or lessee instead of present documents required by BLM - Section 4 permits.
6. Record keeping, etc., on all permits, if applicable.

Group 3

Subject: Range Management policy for accomplishing short term and long range objectives.

Group Chairman: Bill Campbell
Members: Jim Henrie, NM-1; Marlyn Jones, NM-2; Roy Stovall, NM-3; Bill Peterson, NM-7

Suggested items for consideration:
1. Issuance of Section 4 permits for improvements not included in the management plan.
2. Ten-year permit renewals be held in license status until all determinations on use adjustments, management plans, etc., have been agreed to.
3. Actual use records and adjustment of grazing use to fit the program.
4. Public reaction, loan company notification and method of handling.
5. Inspection interval.
6. Trial ranch adjustment if such is needed for ranchers in each district.
7. Policy on subdividing ranches into smaller allotments at request of heirs.
8. Division of allotments into smaller units by reason of sale.

Group 4

Subject: Changes in BLM Manual Release 4-7 dated 5/17/65 as compared to Release 4-2 dated 2/7/63.

Group Chairman: Joe Gibson
Members: Jim Mitchell, NM-1; R. F. Anderson, NM-2; Fred Wyatt, NM-3; Leonard Olson, NM-6.

Report on changes and effect this will have on procedures, if any, that we have been following.

Group 5

Subject: Job duty structuring in district offices with a sample of coordination of range staff specialist. Methods of coordinating and communicating to district division of operations; to RAM; to District Manager; or to Administration.

Group Chairman: Jim Young
Members: Charles Hodgin, NM-1; Richard Hamby, NM-2; Guy Wilemon, NM-6, Jack Haslem, NM-7; Levi Deike, NM-7.

Suggested items for consideration:
1. Communications with District Managers in writing of job progress.
2. Inspections of going work - District Managers quarterly field trip to review progress.
3. Give an example of several different items which could originate in resource management or develop in the field and follow through with the line of action required to keep employee informed and coordinated with other activities.

RANGE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

New Mexico State Office
September 30, 1965

Group 1

Group Chairman: Claude Martin
Members: J. Kendrick, J. Aaron, P. Kirk, B. Sharp and D. Hill.

Suggested items for recommendation:

1. Beginning Dates for Yearlong Licenses

It is recommended that the beginning date for yearlong licenses in New Mexico be December 1.

Factors which influenced our recommendation were:

A. Range users at this time have a better knowledge of the numbers of livestock they will graze the next grazing year as compared to the previously approved dates.

B. This will eliminate the heavy administrative workload during the Christmas-New Year holiday season.

C. It presents a more opportune time for the allottees to make payment of grazing fees.

D. At the time applications are being taken in order to utilize the proposed yearlong dates, both the allottee and the Bureau employee have a better knowledge of the forage that has been produced this growing season, and could eliminate some short term use adjustments.

E. The proposed beginning date will coincide closely with the advisory board members' term of office.

The committee recognizes the lag created by the proposed new yearlong dates relative to application of grazing fee determinations and in this connection we recommend, where feasible, that fee studies be made on a fiscal year basis instead of calendar year. Further, in the event that this is not possible, we do not see that the late application of fees would create any unreasonable problems.

2. Billing Dates

We recommend that each yearlong license be broken into a minimum of three grazing periods--these being: December 1 to March 31,

April 1 to July 31, and August 1 to November 30. In addition thereto, it is recommended that the district can, if they feel that it is necessary, break the grazing periods further.

3. Non-Renewable Licenses

We recommend that the paragraph covering non-renewable licenses under 4115.21A7 of the BLM Manual be amended to read in part: ". . . Non-renewable licenses should be issued only when their issuance is clearly advisable. They should not be issued on the justification . . . ." This proposed change actually eliminates the statement, "and they should not be re-issued when preference applicants again make application for their full use."

The committee unanimously agreed that non-renewable licenses and the use thereof in New Mexico has been abused, and that a firm policy on their use, in accordance with the Grazing Regulations for public lands and the BLM Manual, be made by the State Director's office for the future.

4. Needed Bureau Approved Methods and Studies for Use in Hearings on Use Adjustments

We recommend that Bureau approved methods and studies be developed to include: (1) utilization checks; (2) actual use records; (3) condition and trend studies; (4) photograph methods and stations.

In connection with establishing these studies, guidelines should be furnished for these studies to be used on representative sites, within the district where applicable. These studies could also be used on an individual allotment basis if necessary.

These methods and studies would cover adjustments on both a short term or a long term basis.

5. Adjusting Forage Surveys to Fit Actual Use or by Percentage Reduction

We recommend that future stocking rates and grazing capacity determinations be based on management tools such as actual use, utilization checks, condition and trend studies, and photographic records and that forage inventory survey re-checks be discontinued.

6. Can a Management Plan Be Made Mandatory?

This committee recognizes that wherever possible management plans be agreed upon with the allottee. In the event an agreement cannot be reached, we recommend that paragraph 4113.1.11A be stated more clearly to the effect that such plans can be enforced if, in fact, this is the intent of this paragraph.

7. Can We Require Actual Use Recordation

This committee recommends that actual use recordation not be required at this time except where a management plan is involved. In connection with the management plan, we do recommend that actual use records be made a part thereof. On those allotments where a plan has not been completed, we recommend that the allottees be encouraged to furnish these records in accordance with the following example:

NOTICE TO PERMITTEES - ACTUAL USE RECORDS

Licensees and permittees are encouraged to apply only for the actual numbers they intend to run during the grazing season.

If total qualifications are applied for and not used, any additional use requested during the grazing season would have to be considered on a non-renewable license, even though it would not actually exceed the total qualified AUMs for the season or year.

Also, non-renewable licenses will only be issued on very rare occasions. Because of this, lincensees and permittees are requested to keep actual use records and apply for the actual amount intended to be grazed.

These records should be furnished the District Office at the end of the grazing season.

8. Ten Percent Leeway to be Included on Fee Notices

The committee unanimously recommended that this procedure not be adopted. This subject was submitted to our committee.

Group 2

Group Chairman: Virgil A. Pate
Members: N. Van Zandt, A. J. Dossett, J. Gumert, W. F. Leifeste and J. Davis

Suggested items for recommendation:

We appreciate the opportunity to meet in five groups, thereby, eliminate 1/5 of the unnecessary irrelevant discussions. We have considered the proposed agenda and have added thereto our suggestions. We recommend the following items:

1. Improved Communications to Field Personnel by use of Radio From District Offices to Mobiles

That the State purchase one portable radio repeater station for supplemental use and that Sacramento Peak, Oscuro Peak, Eureka Mesa, Guadalupe Peak, or their equal should be considered for better radio coverage throughout the State. Also that each district be placed on separate frequency because of the more intense field use that is anticipated.

That optional use of the teletype be permitted for certain regular reports, monthly narratives, etc.

That a memorandum from each district manager to all their field personnel instructing a review of the manual and radio operating procedure and that if a radio of the district receives a 10-24 call that they respond with a 10-22 unless the operator had been previously informed to relay other information. Under no condition should they tie up the radio with a 10-6 to determine if there is a message.

2. Record Keeping Elimination Where Such is Deemed Unnecessary

That the field book for Forms 4300-7 be discontinued as this information is recorded in other location in the office.

That short forms for material and timber sales of less than $100 be authorized without bonding the issuing officer and that such delegation of authority be permitted from the district manager.

That material sales and special land use permits of short term (3 months or less and not over $500) not be recorded or serialized in the Land Office records; such to be recorded on the district office records only.

That the Civil Rights reports required on material sales and special land use permits, and free use materials to other Government agencies not be required. We feel that the other Government agencies should be responsible to the same government as we.

That Form 4300-7 not be used for reporting but a 4300-8 be used for reporting to Service Center, State Office and Washington.

That Form 4300-7 will be filed in the district office only.

That Form 4300-8 be used to record Section 4 and Section 15 permits in lieu of Form 4300-7.

That the authority for signing Form 4300-7 be delegated to the individual who prepares it.

That Form 4300-9, Project Summary, be revised and used for the numerical listing and name only. Other information is already located on ADP printouts and 4300-7 forms.

That the State Office contact the State ASCS and SCS offices to get an agreement for the use of the cooperative agreement form instead of the now required Section 4 permits where ACP-GPCP monies are involved.

That Form 5460-1 "Free Use Application and Permit" be revised and made similar in size and in simplicity to the now used Christmas tree permit.

That all project expenditures be kept in the ADP system until a project is complete and be made available to the district upon their request or notification of completion. This information is presently tabulated in the district bi-weekly on Forms 4300-6.

3. Method of Using Addressograph to Replace Field Books

That each district obtain an addressograph for use in bulk mailings to replace field books, etc. Unlimited amount of information may be printed on each plate and is better available for filing.

4. Limiting Office Maps that Will be Changed Due to Land Tenure Adjustment

That some type of office map be displayed in each district showing land tenure adjustments so that all field men may recognize the district's land program.

5. Issuance and Follow-Up Needed for Transfers as a Result of 4115.2-2(a)(b)

That bills of sale be acceptable for the transfer of range improvements in lieu of the improvement assignment Form No. 4-1286 as used on range transfer presently.

That short form grazing applications 4115-5 be accepted in lieu of long Form 4115-4 on transfers or sales unless changes are made in the base property.

That no assignments of improvements be made on a lease transfer of allotments.

6. Record Keeping, etc., on all Permits, if Applicable

That DP's be discontinued on allotments and a declaration be made that all water on an allotment be considered as aggregate for the privileges on Federal land.

7. Other Matters to be Considered by Group

That the districts be relieved of keeping current manuals of GSA, Civil Service, Departmental and Personnel, etc. Also that a

central library be established for this information and be available on call as necessary to the districts. This may be the State or Service Center.

That a library for forms and contract specifications be located within the State for the forms that are rarely used and are now stocked in each district. This would probably involve 200 to 500 forms. Such forms would be available in numbers as requested, from one up.

That districts which have no weed control program not be required to make annual reports, as required in "4362.41A2."

That fire reports required by the United States Forest Service be furnished on our forms instead of their forms. We can furnish them our codes and let them transfer the information as they need it.

We would recommend that the districts be relieved of the present requirements of a district herbarium and that the districts display major forage species in good mounts within their public rooms, etc., in lieu of the herbarium.

Group 3

Group Chairman: W. W. Campbell
Members: J. Henrie, M. Jones, R. Stovall, B. Peterson and R. Clark

1. Issuance of Section 4 Permits for Improvements not Included in the Management Plan

The following policy recommendation has been unanimously endorsed by Group 3:

A Section 4 permit for a range improvement will be issued only when determined by the district manager to be in accordance with the existing long-range BLM management objectives for any type area. In retention areas, Section 4 permits will not be approved unless the improvement is a prerequisite for implementation of livestock management objectives and is compatible with future multiple use management objectives.

It is further recommended that all range users be informed of current policy, regulations and BLM construction standards which must be approved prior to construction of any improvement. No permit will be approved for improvements which fail to meet acceptable standards contained in BLM Manual 7000. Specification drawings will be designed for practices which are not now covered by suitable drawings applicable to Section 4 improvements.

2. Ten-Year Permit Renewals

The following policy recommendation by Group 3 is that issuance or renewal of term permits be discontinued and that action management plans be developed in retention areas which, in essence, will replace the term permits.

It is further recommended that in other areas issuance, or renewal, of term permits may be continued at the discretion of the district manager to facilitate the long-range Bureau of Land Management objectives.

3. "Actual Use Records and Adjustment of Grazing Use to Fit the Program"

We recommend that the importance of gathering actual use data be re-emphasized. We further recommend the adoption of a Bureau-designed certificate of actual use which would be signed by the operator.

This form should be furnished to every operator within a district with the request that it be returned to the district office at the end of the grazing season.

We further recommend that this actual use information be correlated with other studies in allotment evaluation.

4. Public Reaction, Loan Company Notification and Method of Handling

A. It is recommended that a pamphlet for public distribution be published containing the information on Bureau policy and objectives similar to that presented in Information Memo No. 65-147.

B. In the event that our recommendation on Item 2 is adopted, we recommended that all loan agencies be promptly advised of this change pertaining to permits. This will require a clear explanation of the effects on the stability of their loans.

5. Inspection Interval - Grazing Allotments

It is recommended that in view of the classification of areas as retention, transfer, etc., the present Bureau policy of inspection schedules be reviewed. It is further recommended that the intensity of inspection remain within the discretion of the district manager. However, all inspections should be fully documented for the files.

6. Trial Ranch Adjustments

We feel that trial adjustments can be handled in the action management plan.

7. Policy on Subdividing Ranches Into Smaller Allotments at Request of Heirs and Division of Allotments Into Smaller Units by Reason of Sale

This would be dependent on the specific situation with the decision based on BLM management system applicable to the area. Allotments should not be divided unless compatible with multiple use objectives.

Group 4

Group Chairman: J. A. Gibson
Members: J. Mitchell, R. Anderson F. Wyatt and L. J. Olson

Changes in BLM Manual Release 4-7, 4110 Grazing Administration Inside Grazing Districts as compared to Release 4-2.

4110.01 Purpose

This is a new section stating the purpose of Part 4110 and referring to provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act and the Classification and Multiple Use Act.

4110.02 Objectives

No change from 4110.01 in Release 4-2.

A. In addition lists objectives of Classification and Multiple Use Act and provisions for retention and management.

B. Same as Release 4-2, 4110.02 Policies.

4110.03 Authority

Same as Basic Authority in Release 4-2, 4110.03 with additional reference to Classification and Multiple Use Act.

Section 1 - Determination for transfer and for retention and management.

Section 3 - Multiple use management and sustained yield on retention areas.

Section 5 - Definition of Multiple Use and sustained yield.

Proposals for modifications of grazing districts is omitted.

4110.04 - Responsibility

Essentially the same as Release 4-2, 4110.04 Organization and Responsibility.

Effects on Procedures

Changes emphasize new responsibilities of BLM as reflected by provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act. Retention classifications will shift work priorities and influence long term management decisions.

4111.01 Purpose

This is a new section stating the purpose of Part 4111 which has been completely reorganized.

4111.02 Objectives

A. Influence of Regulations

Same as stated in Release 4-2 4111.01 A & B. Statement that "licenses will be issued until grazing privileges have been adjudicated" has been eliminated. (4115.21 A4a provides that policy will be to emphasize development of management and operations plans rather than term permits.)

4111.1 Qualifications of Applicants

4111.11 Qualifications

Same as Release 4-2 4111.11 & .12

4111.12 Effect of Transfer Arising Through Operation of Law

New section on establishment of qualifications of applicant within two years.

4111.2 Base Property Qualifications and Classification

.21 Minimum Requirements - Classification of Base Property

A. Minimum Requirements - (Release 4-2 4111.13)
State Director is not required to approve minimum base property requirements. No change in balance of section.

B. Classification of Base Properties
Same as Release 4-2 4111.14

C. Factors Limiting Class I Qualifications
Same as Release 4-2 4111.15

4111.3 Adjudication

Release 4-6 dated February 9, 1965. Not reviewed in detail. Completely reorganized.

4111.4 Adjustment of Grazing Privileges

4111.41 Categories of Adjustments

Same as Release 4-2 4112.2. Form 4111.3 used to document long term adjustments.

A. Short-term adjustments
Same as Release 4-2 4112.21.

B. Long-term adjustments
Same as Release 4-2 except that the term "determined grazing capacity" is substituted for "potential grazing capacity."

1. Loss of base property qualifications
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22A.

2. Diminution of Federal range
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22B.

3. Changes in grazing capacity
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22C with some changes in wording.

4. Adjustments because of errors or noncompliance
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22D

5. Disciplinary Adjustments
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22E.

4111.42 Increases

General Considerations

A. See Release 4-2 4112.22C2. Present release omits consideration of contributions by livestock users or wildlife interests in the allocation of increased grazing capacity. Also omits provision for setting aside portion of potential as "suspended non-use."

B. Allocation of Privileges to Class 2 Base Properties.
This is a new section providing for allocation of increases.

1. Conditions applicable Forage exceeding wildlife and conservation and protection needs may be allocated to Class 2.

2. Definition Class 2 is forage producing lands dependent by location. (Does not mention water.)

3. Preliminary Consideration

a. Watershed and Wildlife needs, consider watershed protection. Shifts of use from steep, frail or other lands. Consider wildlife needs and problem areas.

b. Shifts of Class 1 from other areas. Means of alleviating over use in other areas.

c. Management Considerations. Do not over-obligate in areas. Establish management practices and assure proper balance with other uses. Base adjustments on adequate records. (actual use, utilization and trend). Consider allowing temporary licenses for 3 years before allocation of privileges.

d. Individual Allotments. Allow increases to individual allotment users when possible. May need to modify or combine some individual allotments. Refer unnsual cases to Washington. Use care in establishing new individual allotments, consider potential and available base property qualifications.

(Allocation of increases to class 2 water on yearlong allotments. Is this a problem?)

4. Guidelines for Apportionment. Apportionment of forage available will be governed by need to stabilize present operations.

a. Requirements and Conditions.

(1) Citizenship.

(2) Season of Use - Must be proper.

(3) Year-round Operation.

(4) Base Property Requirement.

(5) Improvements and Facilities. Some may be required to be provided by applicant.

b. Preference Order.

(1) Owners of ranches and farms in immediate vicinity on basis of need and continuity of livestock operations. Excess allocated on basis of average number of livestock owned but not utilizing public lands over preceding three years.

(2) Same as (1) but in general area.

(3) Operators in immediate vicinity without particular need.

(4) Operators in general vicinity without particular need.

c. Notice of Availability of Forage for Allocation to Class 2 Applicants. Public notice to interested parties, groups an associations and in local paper and in public places.

(1) Components of Notice. Description of area, amount available, requirements, order of preference and particulars for filing application.

Effects on Procedures

4111.22B provides a means for allocation of excess forage to Class 2 applicants based on a given set of criteria and considerations. No consideration is given to contributions of individuals or groups which may have been responsible for developing the increased forage. Allocation is based on demonstrated need. Management plans and development plans will have to be very closely coordinated so that expected increases in forage may be properly and equitably allocated.

4111.43 Reductions

Same as Release 4-2 4112.22C1. Grazing capacity determinations may be delayed until completion of rehabilitation projects.

A. Order of Reductions
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22C1a.

B. Manner of Imposition
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22C1b.

C. Consideration of Potential
Essentially same as Release 4-2, 4111.22C1d.

D. Three Year Scheduling
Same as 4112.22C1e

E. Suspended Non-Use
See Release 4-2 4112.22C1e. Change requires that suspended non-use be recorded on term permit or license. Need not be included on application. Must be recorded on Unit Adjudication Summary and Record, Form 4115-2; on the Dependent Property and Adjudication Summary, Form 4111-1; and in the adjudication decision.

F. Reductions Placed in Full Force and Effect
Same as Release 4-2 4112.22C1f.

4112 Management Practices
See 4113 in Release 4-2.

4112.1 Management Considerations

.11 Multiple Use Objectives Range management programs must be geared to meet the changes and adjustments required to accommodate the other demands upon the resource.

A. Grazing Influences on other Resources

(Listing of Multiple uses and effects of grazing on each, and considerations to be given in planning and executing the program.)

4112.12 Requirements

A. Grazing Capacity
Same as Release 4-2 4111.31B2a.

B. Proper Season of Use
Same as Release 4-2 4111.31B2b.

1. Changes in Season of Use
See Release 4-2 4111.26. Changes resulting in damage must be rejected.

2. Range Readiness Sets out considerations to be given to range readiness in seasonal zones.

.13 Allotments - See Release 4-2 4112.12D.
Emphasis switched from establishment of individual allotments to consideration of group allotments within which to develop management plans.

A. Group Allotments New section discussing advantages of group allotments.

B. Individual allotments New section discussing advantages of individual allotments.

4112.14 Range Improvements
New section discussing importance of range improvements in planning for proper use of the range.

A. Standards
Refer to BLM Manual 7000.

B. Water Development

1. Importance

2. Number and location

C. Fencing
Need for plan and provisions for movement of big game.

D. Stock Trails

E. Land Treatment

1. Purpose

2. Management of rehabilitation areas.
Protection needed.

4112.15 Range Management Plans
This section completely revised.

A. Comprehensive Plan
Planning Unit Plan as specified in the Program Development System.

B. Action Plan for Range Management
One for each allotment on a standarized format (guide).

1. Considerations Need for range user participation. Bureau has responsibility for administration and management.

2. Purpose Same as 4113.01 - Release 4-2

3. Procedures

a. Pertinent Information Same as Release 4-2 4113.11A.

(1) Same as .11A1

(2) Same as .11A2

(3) Brings in multiple uses.

(4) Same as .11A5.

b. Evaluation and Interpretation of Data Same as Release 4-2 4113.12 and added reference to allotment evaluation system.

c. Components of Plan Same as 4113.13.

(1) Statement of Objectives
Identify priorities rather than estimating date of accomplishment.

(2) History of current status - 4113.13B

(a) Use

(b) Past management

(c) Yearlong Objectives

(d) Range Trend
Eliminated "condition"

(3) Grazing Capacity

(4) Action Recommended
Same as 4113.13B3
f. Adjustments in stocking - correlates with wildlife use.

(5) Inspections

4112.15B4 Special Instructions

.15B5 Review and Modification
New section stresses flexibility.

4112.16 Grazing Management Systems
New section covering various techniques for managing grazing.

A. Continuous grazing

B. Non-continuous grazing

1. Deferred Rotation

2. Rest Rotation

4112.17 Flexible Range Management
A completely new section introducing the concept of flexible management to adjust to fluctuations in forage production and other operational factors.

A. Purpose and Objectives
To allow range user to decide within limits on where and how range may be best used to meet fluctuating influences. May provide incentive for improvement management.

B. Management Plan
Frame work under which flexibility may be obtained.

C. Billing Procedure
Billings based on normal operation as set out in Management Plan.

4112.2 Designation of Ranges for Particular Kinds of Livestock

.21 Authorization
Same as Release 4-2 4111.25

.22 Changes in Class of Livestock
Same as 4111.25A.

A. Same as 1.

B. Same as 2.

C. Same as 3.

4112.3 General Rules of the Range
Same as 4111.71.

4112.4 Subletting of Grazing Privileges
This is a new section.

.41 General - Guidelines for handling subletting situations.

.42 Definition - Short term use of Federal range by third party.

.43 Requirements of Act

A. Act

B. Regulations

C. Combined Influence

4112.44 Extent of Subletting

A. Land Base

B. Water Base

4112.45 Policy

A. Short term subletting will usually not be allowed.

B. User must be in livestock business and use base properties.

C. Two year lease acceptable.

D. Shorter term leases may be accepted if management not adversely affected.

E. Sale contracts, calf crop shares, etc. may be accepted.

4113 Supervision and Inspection
This is a new section detailing procedures heretofore found only in policy statements, program and annual work plan advices and instruction memoranda.

4113.11 Supervision
Lists purposes and uses of supervision. Check on authorizations, conformity with multiple use and coordination. Use for analysis of effectiveness of management plans and identifying problems.

A. Application of Management Plans
Joint responsibility by BLM and authorized range user. District Manager will stipulate method of use. Range user will use range accordingly. Need for joint effort in developing plan and inspection of range.

B. Supervision of Range Management Activity
Insure adherence to authorizations and provisions of management practices. Maintenance of actual use records and utilization checks.

1. Livestock Counts
To prevent trespass and verify actual use. Must be recorded on Form 4113-1. May use aircraft but identification must be made on the ground. May be made at beginning of season, during roundups or on base properties.

2. Authorized Numbers
Marking or tagging where problems occur.

4113.12 Inspection
Similar to Release 4-2 4113.13E. Each allotment will be inspected at least once a year. Note relationships with other multiple use demands.

A. Check List
Inspections must be documented to be of value for future use.

4114 Advisory Boards and Local Associations
See Release 4-2 4111.5.

4114.1 Grazing District Advisory Boards
Includes some provisions for duties, organization and authority for establishment of District Advisory Boards as covered in Release 4-2 4111.51 and 4111.51A. Includes a list of forms used in election and meetings of advisory boards. Outlines authorities in more detail.

4114.2 State Advisory Boards
Authority same as Release 4-2 4111.5A. States functions of State Boards.

4114.3 National Advisory Board Council
States authority for and functions of National Advisory Board Council.

4114.4 Local Associations of Stockmen
Authority for as in Release 4-2 4111.5A.

4114.41 Organization
Same as Release 4-2 4111.52

4114.42 Articles of Incorporation; Constitution Bylaws
Same as Release 4-2 4111.52A.

4114.43 Powers
Same as Release 4-2 4111.52B.

4114.44 Cooperative Agreements for Use of Lands; Obligations of Licensees and Permittees to Share Costs
Same as Release 4-2 4111.52C.

Effects on Procedures

Changes in this section were to reorganize in a more logical order and to further explain authorities and functions. Will have no effect on operational procedures.

4115.1 Records See Release 4-2 4117.1

.11 Case Records

A. Same

B. Same

C. Same

1. Same

2. Added Trespass Billings

3. Added relinquishments of base property

4. Added trespass records
deleted management plans.

5. Added assignments of improvements.

6. Same
(Release 4-2 4117.12 actual use data deleted)

4115.12 Grazing Capacity Data
Same as Release 4-2 4115.13

.13 Range Studies
Same as Release 4-2 4115.14.

.14 Dependent Property Surveys
Same as Release 4-2 4115.15.

.15 Unit Adjudication Records
Same as Release 4-2 4115.16.

.16 Management Plans
See Release 4-2 4117.17 - Added consideration of complete multiple use concept and planning unit system expanded on provisions of plan and objectives.

.17 Reports
Same as Release 4-2 4117.18

A. Annual Grazing Statistical
Same

B. Range Adjudication
Same. Instructions in 4111.3.

C. Monthly Narrative
New section.

4115.2 Procedures See Release 4-2 4111.4.

.21 License and Permit Procedures.

A. Same

1. Deleted crossing permits.

a. Original applications
Same as Release 4-2 4111.41A1, but shorter and more concise.

b. Annual application
Same as .41A2

(1) Same as 41A2a

(2) Same as 41A2b

(3) Same as .41A2c

c. Advisory Board considerations
All applications to be submitted.

(1) Initial Recommendations
Same

(a) Favorable. Same

(b) Adverse. Same

(2) Protests (4111.41A3b)
Action of District Manager on failure to protest.

(3) Protest Meeting Same

(4) Final Advisory Board Recommendation.
Same

d. Applications of Advisory Board Members
(Rel. 4-2 4111.41A5) Applications presented to board but advisor will not act on own application. (ambiguous)

e. District Manager's Decision (Rel.4-2 4111.A4)
Same.

f. Appeals from District Manager Decision Same

4115.21A2 Interdistrict Licenses and Permits
Release 4-2 4111.B. Same
Wording clarified.

.21A3 Free Use Licenses to Navajo Indians
Same as Rel. 4-2 4111.41C.

4115.21A4. Term Grazing Permits Same - 4111.41D
Not now designated as "Ten Year" permits.

.21A4a. Objectives
Annual licenses may be replaced by permits. Permits inflexible. Use only where intensive management is not contemplated. Emphasize management and operations plans.

b. Period covered - No change.

c. Recommendation and Approval
Copies of permit for each district on interdistrict permits. (4111.41D5 - Number of copies eliminated.)

d. Terms and Conditions
(4111.41D6) Same

e. Superseding Permits
Increases included.

4115.21A5 Desert Term Grazing Permits
Same as 4111.41E in Release 4-2.

4115.21A6 Exchange of Use Grazing Agreements
(See Rel. 4-2 4111.41 F and 4111.31A3b) Now called "agreements" instead of "licenses." Expanded on definition of agreements.

a. Application
Essentially same as 4-2.

b. Terms and Conditions Same

c. Correlation with Regular Licenses No change

d. Use Arrangements No change

4115.21A7 Non-Renewable Licenses
(Rel. 4-2 4111.31A3a) No change.

a. Procedures New section.

4115.21A8 Crossing Permits (Rel. 4-2 4111.41G)
Add non-preference and for convenience of applicant.

a. Same

b. Same

c. Same

d. Same

4115.21A9 Cancellation of reduction of licenses and Permits
(Release 4-2 4111.31C) Add service by certified mail or in person.

a. Mandatory Provisions
Additional, except where required by provision of regulations.

b. Timing of Action
No Change

4115.21B Terms and Conditions
(Release 4-2 4111.31B) No change.

1. Year round operations No change.

2. Possession of base property No change.

3. Substantial Use of base property No change.

a. Determination of Substantial Use No change.

b. District Managers Action No change

4. Substantial Use of Grazing Privileges No change

a. Actual Use Records No change

4115.21B4b Substantial Use No change in meaning.

5. Area of Use (4-2 4111.31B2c) No change

6. Revocations (4-2 4111.31B2e) No change

7. Range Depletion (4-2 4111.31B2b)

a. Temporary Red. No change.

b. Forced adjustments No change.

c. Proper Degree of Utilization No change.
Additional notification to range user.

8. Diminution of Federal Range (4-2 4111.31B2g) No change.

a. Adjustments No change.

9. Non-Use (4-2 4111.31B2d)

Additional reference to 4111.43E for suspended non-use.

a. Conditions. No change.

1. No change.

2. No change.

3. Delete 2 year time limit.

4. No change.

5. Additional Non-use must be applied for except by permittee. Suspended non-use will be shown on billing.

6. New Section - on activation of non-use. Does not require advance billing.

b. Soil Bank Program No change.

4111.21B10 Variance of Use (Rel.4-2 4111.31B2h) No change.

a. Action by District Manager No change.

b. Application for change in authorized use
Application for activation of non-use does not require 10 day advance notice.

c. Adjusted Fee Notice
Overpayments may be refunded after 90 days.

4115.21B11 Readjudication
(Release 4-2 411.31B2i) No change

a. No change.

b. No change.

4115.21B12 Fencing Allotments
(Release 4-2 4111.31B1e) No change

a. No change.

b. No change.

4115.21B13 Application for Full Qualification Includes
(Release 4-2 4111.31B1f) No change
Example for establishing 2-year period.

4115.21C Fees, Billings and Collections
(Release 4-2 4111.32)

1. No change

a. No change

b. Disposition of fees not shown

c. Fees for L.U. Lands

1. Determined in same manner as regular fees

d. No change.

e. No change.

f. No change.

2. Billings, Collections and Payments of Fees (4111.32B)
15 days advance payment deleted.
Additional 10 days advance requirement in application for change in use.

a. Refunds
No change.

b. Delinquent Accounts
Failure to pay and no use made is cause to cancel billing.

4115.22 Transfers and Relinquishments
(Release 4-2 4111.44B

A. General Requirements and Bureau Practice
No change.

B. Transfers of Base Properties
No change. Add provision for relinquishment of current license.

C. Transfer of Base Property Qualifications
No change except
2i Appeals and Refunds
Decision on transfers are now discretionary.

D. Transfer Procedures
No change.

E. Relinquishment or Waiver to Government
No change.

4115.23 Appeals and Hearings
No change from Release 4-2 4111.42

4115.24 Special Rules
No change from Release 4-2 4111.72

4115.25 Range Improvements and Contributions

A. Range Improvements
No change from release 4-2 4111.61

B. Contributions
(Release 4-2 4111.62) Refer to Section 9 and 10 of Act.

41115.26 Pledge of License and Permits as Security for Licenses and Loans
No change from 4111.45.

4116. L.U. Project Lands

4116.01 Purpose
Same as Release 4-2 4115.02.

Eliminated Section 4115.12 Grazing Fee and Rental and .13 Disposal of materials and rights-of-way

Group 5

Subject: Job duty structuring in district offices with a sample of coordination of range staff specialist. Methods of coordinating and communicating to district division of operations; to RAM; to District Manager; or to Administration.

Group Chairman: James W. Young

Members: C. Hodgin; R. Hamby; G. Wilemon; J. Haslem; G. Cowart.

Assumptions:

Members of Group 5 offer the following suggestions and recommendations under the following assumptions:

We have assumed that the Resource Area Manager will be stationed in the District Office at least for the time being (one deviation from this assumption will be an example given for a case where the RAM is located in a sub-office).

It is also assumed that delegation of authority will be made to the RAM which will allow him to adequately manage his area.

Suggested items for consideration and recommendation:

1. Communications with District Managers in writing of job progress:

The group recommends that any and all methods of communication be used that will keep district employees apprised of BIM operations at district, state, service center, and Washington level.

It is recommended that the use of a daily log by all field-going personnel be prepared in an effort to keep all supervisors apprised of day-to-day activities of employees located in the District Office. Information contained in the logs, however, should not be in any great detail. Detail information would be found on inter-office memoranda and filed in respective case files for future reference and perusal of any interested employees.

It is recommended that a work plan, at least on a monthly basis, be prepared by District Office personnel outlining proposed goals and planned work for the subsequent month.

It is recommended that on optional basis that weekly work plan or schedules be prepared if deemed necessary for coordination of district work plans.

It is recommended that a full staff meeting of all district personnel be held at least once a month. Exception may be deemed necessary in the case where Resource Area Managers are located outside the District Office.

It is recommended that the District Manager, Division Chiefs, and Resource Area Managers have as many staff meetings as may be necessary to keep communications flowing among the key staff members. It is recommended that the RAM prepare a monthly narrative report following the general outline of the present district narrative report (highlights from these reports plus additions made by division personnel and by the District Manager would make up the district monthly narrative to be submitted to the State Director).

2. Inspections of going work - District Managers quarterly field trip to review progress:

It is recommended that the District Manager and the Division Chiefs, in company with the respective Resource Area Managers, make a minimum of one field trip per quarter. This field trip should be coordinated with the State Office quarterly field inspections.

3. Mail routing - incoming and outgoing:

As a form of communications in District Offices, where it is not presently being done, it is recommended that all incoming mail requiring action be logged in by the Division of Administration, placed on the District Manager's desk, thence routed to the Chief, Division of Resource Management and hand carried by the Chief, Division of Resource Management, or the person acting in that capacity, to the person who will be responsible for answering by the action date.

With reference to outgoing mail, it is recommended that consideration be given to a minimum of one surname only, preferably by the Chief, Division of Range Management or Division of Operations, depending on the subject, prior to being given to the District Manager for signature. After surnaming, by the responsible Division Chief, mail will be checked off or removed from the log in the Division of Administration and then placed on District Manager's desk for signature.

Attachments

Attachment 1

Group 5 "Problem Developing in Field"

This problem is one which originated in the unit office which is located in a separate town from the District Office.

The Advisory Board meeting was held in the District Office for the purpose of considering grazing applications for winter use. One operator failed to apply for winter use for 850 sheep. At the conclusion of the Board meeting a date is set for a protest meeting.

After Advisory Board meeting and before protest meeting the following letter is received in the RAM's office.

"Arboles, Colorado
September 4, 1965

"Department of the Interior,

"With reference to your letter dated August 2, 1965, I have kept from making a grazing application for two reasons; first reason is because the range in which I and my son Abenisio graze does not have water. I have a lake in Section 2, State property and now that lake is pretty much full of dirt. I used to use water from a lake that is within Manzanares place, but that property is being sold by Salomon Manzanares. He is the owner of this pond or lake. I received a letter from Salomon and he informs me that if he doen't sell he will not permit the use of his waters to be made other than by renting it. You do not have any water in the place you rent to me. I believe that you should build good reserviors in the places that you are renting. I would like to know if you would help with half the cost to build two reserviors. If you agree in this proposition, we should build pretty soon.

"My other reason is because Abenisio has mortgaged the sheep and it appears that the company want their money or have the property sold.

"Hope to hear from you if you agree in paying half of the cost to build two reserviors at least this fall, if possible. Maybe those two ponds that I have in Section 2 may have some water. In the spring they are dry. You realize that animals cannot live with out water.

Your humble servant,

/s/ Daniel Munoz"

This allotment is water base.

The RAM desires to present this matter to the Advisory Board for a recommendation to base a decision on. He also desires to flag the grazing case file which is located in the District Office that no active use is to be authorized on this allotment until base waters are developed, offered and accepted.

The RAM makes a copy of this letter and sends the original along with his recommendations to the District Office (at this time the RAM also informs the operator of the pending action). Upon arrival of this material at the District Office, it is opened and logged in by the Division of Administration and sent to the District Manager who reviews the matter and sends it to Resources Division where it is assigned to the Range Management Specialist, where it is analyzed and flagged for Advisory Board suspense. The RAM is advised that action will be taken on the case.

The next day the operator comes into the sub-office to talk to the RAM in regard to his request. RAM tells this person that he is water base and that the Bureau cannot develop base property for him. The RAM further tells this person that he had better develop base property or else he can lose his grazing privileges. This individual is very indignant that the Bureau will not assist him in base property development.

After this visit the RAM prepares an inter-office memorandum to the head of the Division of Resource Management explaining what transpired. This memorandum goes through Administration to District Manager and on to Resources.

The case is referred to the Advisory Board for their recommendation. Upon receiving the Advisory Board's recommendation, a decision is prepared in the District Office and a copy of the decision which was sent to the operator is sent to the RAM so that he will be informed as to the type of action taken in regard to this case.

Prior to the District Manager's signature on this decision, it will be checked off from the log of incoming mail requiring action, which is kept in the Division of Administration.

Attachment 2

Group 5

Mr X - semi-retired was given a term permit for Y number of livestock, however, over a period of years, though he insisted this ranch unit be run on an economical basis, he at no time exceeded 3/4 of permit numbers. These years were normal or above in moisture and growing conditions. His ranch unit improved and could be considered in good or excellent condition.

Mr. X goes into full retirement, sells his ranch to Mr. Z, moisture and plant growing conditions remain normal through the next 2 years. Mr. Z is running the full number of livestock permitted. The 3rd year is below normal in both moisture and conditions to allow for proper plant growth. Mr. Z cuts his livestock, asks for non-use to compensate. This is carried out for 3 years. Rainfall and growing condition for plant life return to normal, ranch improves, Mr. Z, at this time, must pay off mortgage. He asks for full permit numbers. Member of RAM's staff makes examination, reports to RAM that numbers of livestock should be held under permit to allow for further range improvement to avoid harmful effects to range. This is verified by RAM who turns down application for full numbers. Mr. Z is emphatic, RAM reports to Chief Resource, who in turn calls on Range Specialist within his staff to make necessary investigations. Range Specialist, after thorough investigation, upholds the decision and reports to District Manager through Chief Resource.

Mr. Z is informed that he can run only 3/4 of permitted number, whereupon he appeals.

In Advisory Board meeting, the case is presented in accordance with findings. Board, after examination, disagrees with decision and asks District Manager to reconsider case.

Back through Chief Resource, Range Specialist, and RAM and Staff.

Same conclusions are sustained, appeal is upheld through State, goes to Washington upheld there, with notification back through State and District Manager, etc.

Attachment 3

Group 5

A. Land Treatment Area observed by staff man in unit.

1. Status checked and project estimate prepared.

2. Tentative approval by R.A.M.

3. R.A.M. sends to D.O.

4. Sent from Administration to D.M.

5. D.M. sends to Chief of Resource Management.

a. Checked by range staff spec. to see if proposed area fits in with management plan.

b. Proposed area cleared with Game & Fish Commission.

c. Proposed area cleared in regard to antiquities by recreation specialist.

d. Area cleared with lands and minerals specialist.

B. Sent from Chief of Resource Management to Chief of Operations.

1. Placed on reservoir of projects.

2. Entered into program plan.

3. Entered into annual work plan.

C. Year work is to be conducted (time lapse).

1. Chief of Operations notifies Chief of Resources to check case file and see if any changes have taken place that would affect Management Plan. (Case file in D.O. and not in U.O.)

2. Range Management Specialist notifies R.A.M. as to amount of non-use to get agreement for.

3. R.A.M. gets non-use agreement and sends it to Division of Resource Management.

4. Division of Resource Management gives Division of Operations clearance to prepare contract.

5. Operations prepares contract.

6. Operations notifies Resource and R.A.M. of showing date and notice to proceed date.

7. Project supervised by Operations.

8. Project completed -- project completion report made and final payment submitted.

9. Range Staff Specialist notifies R.A.M. that job has been completed.

Attachment 4

Group 5 "Communications"

The State Office has informed the District Manager in writing that the Bureau would like to strengthen its best blocked areas by removing State lands where possible through exchange. District Manager receives the information by mail. The mail is routed from the District Manager to the Chief, Division of Resource Management. The Chief then contacts the Realty Spec. for consideration. The Chief then contacts the Resource Area Managers for suggested areas to be considered. The Chief, Division of Resource Management establishes priorities in cooperation with the RAM and Realty Spec. and Chief, Division of Operations. The RAM contacts the rancher for his permission to exchange these State lands. The RAM then prepares a report (suggest Form 4-1499d District Comments) and gives to the Realty Spec. The Section 3 file is also documented

Assuming the rancher has agreed to the exchange, the Realty Spec. and RAM follow the necessary procedures to initiate the exchange. It is the responsibility of the Realty Spec. to keep the Chief, Division of Resource Management informed of progress. It is the responsibility of the Chief, Division of Resource Management to keep the District Manager and Chief, Division of Operations informed. The State exchange is completed by the Realty Spec. & RAM and sent to the State Office for serialization after review by the Chief, Division of Resource and under the signature of the District Manager.

When the State exchange is returned to the District Office it is routed from the District Manager to the Chief, Division of Resource Management to Realty Spec. (The Realty Spec. or Admin. will log the case.) The Realty Spec. and RAM then complete the case and upon completion the case is then routed through the Chief, Division of Resource Management to the District Manager and returned to the State Office.

Attachment 5

Group 5

This problem is designed primarily to see that the employees are kept informed and coordinated on steps involved in getting the problem solved.

An example of a problem which could originate in the field would be for a member of a Resource Management Area while checking on base properties in connection with writing up an allotment management plan to discover that a well which had served as a base property for the allotment was no longer serviceable.

At the same time a seismograph crew was completing a test drilling on Federal land in the area. The rancher approaches the BLM field man on the possibility of applying for a Section 4 permit* on one of the seismograph holes and equipping the well to replace the base property which was unserviceable.

The field man would inform the Resource Area Manager of the problem and request assistance. The Resource Area Manager while reviewing the notes taken by the field man learns that the rancher had been informed by the drilling company that if he could get permission to develop the well before they left the area, the well would be left unplugged.

The Resource Area Manager after obtaining all the information he could on the problem would consult with the Chief, Division of Resource Management. The Chief, Division of Resource Management would inform the District Manager of the problem. After discussing the problem with the District Manager, he assigns the District Range Staff Specialist to assist the Resource Area Manager to find a solution to the problem.

The Range Specialist would go to the site with the RAM and the field man. After going over the records and checking the site in the field, the Range Specialist recommends to the RAM that the seismograph test hole could be developed and used as a base property if a Section 4 permit can be issued for the development.

The RAM then requests information on how and from whom to get permission to develop the site from the Chief, Division of Operations. The Chief, Division of Operations informs the RAM that permission to develop the test hole for livestock water must first be obtained from

*Improper procedure - water wells resulting from seismograph operations on Federal lands become Government property and cannot be used as base property.

the drilling company. The drilling company is written to receive the necessary permission. While waiting for an answer from the drilling company, the RAM verbally informs the field man in his area of the progress of the problem and instructs him to contact the rancher and inform him of the progress on his request.

A reply is received by the District Manager from the drilling company stating that they will have to get approval from the USGS before they can turn the test hole over to the rancher. The District Manager routes the information to the Division Chief, Range Specialist, RAM and employer of RAM staff.

After all necessary contacts are made with the drilling company the District Office is informed that the company is willing to turn the test hole over to the rancher if he will pay them for the casing the company has in the hole. This information is passed down to the RAM. The RAM writes the rancher of the requirements set by the drilling company and suggests that he get together with the drilling company and come to an agreement on the well. The RAM verbally informs the field man of all the developments in the case. The rancher then reports he has come to an agreement with the drilling company over the well. He also produces a bill of sale for the casing and a log of the well.

The RAM presents this information to the Chief, Division of Resource Management and the Range Specialist to see if they have any further recommendations on the case. The information is discussed and permission is given to the RAM to issue the Section 4 permit.

The RAM instructs the field man to work up the Section 4 permit for the rancher. The permit application is obtained and approval is given by the District Advisory Board members. The RAM then submits the Section 4 permit to the District Manager for approval. After approval by the District Manager, the Section 4 permit is given to the Division of Administration to set up in a section project folder.

The RAM instructs the field man to check with the rancher to make sure he carries through with the completion of the well. Also as soon as the project is completed he will inspect the project and turn the completed permit to the RAM. The RAM turns the permit over to the Division of Operations for project completion reports, etc.

The well is checked by the field man to see if it is serviceable and can be accepted as a base property. The necessary files are noted, etc., by the field man of the final action on the project.

The RAM in a staff meeting informs the District Manager, Chief, Division of Resource Management and Operations, and Range Specialist on the final action and solution to the problem.